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## PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

Detailed statements of plague-eradicative work being done in the United States and insular possessions will be found on pages 2436 to 2440 of this issue.

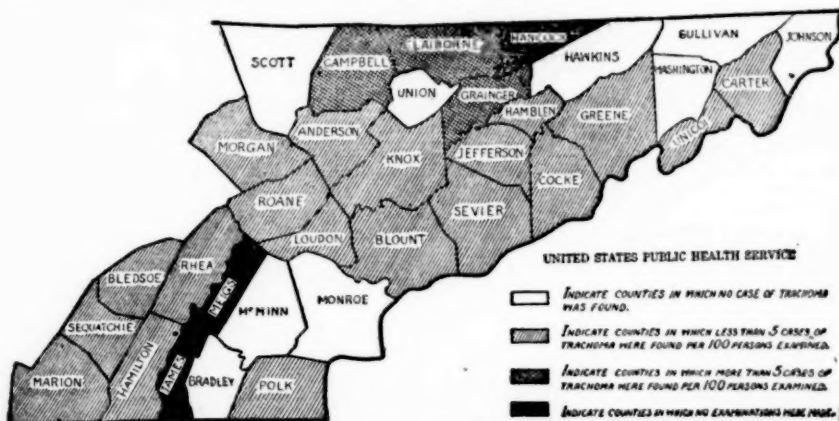
A later telegraphic report from New Orleans states that during the week ended September 12, 1914, 5 cases of rodent plague were notified in that city.

## TRACHOMA.

### A SURVEY OF ITS PREVALENCE IN THE MOUNTAIN SECTIONS OF EAST TENNESSEE AND NORTHERN GEORGIA.

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Under the direction of the Surgeon General and in cooperation with the State boards of health of Tennessee and Georgia, a survey of the prevalence of trachoma in the mining and mountain rural sections of the Appalachian Mountain Range traversing east Tennessee and northern Georgia was begun in east Tennessee December, 1913, and concluded in northern Georgia in April, 1914.



#### Extent of Survey.

Beginning December, 1913, in Anderson County, three or more sections each of 31 counties of east Tennessee were visited, and 16,950 persons, principally school children, were examined in the rural sections, among whom were found 341 cases of trachoma, a case rate of 20.1 per thousand persons examined.

A similar survey was conducted in northern Georgia, where 25 counties were visited and 7,855 persons were examined and 7 cases of trachoma found among them, a case rate of 0.8 per thousand persons examined.

The examinations for trachoma in both States were confined almost exclusively to school children of the rural sections, as it was found impracticable, as a routine procedure, to conduct house-to-house inspections because of the time consumed and the impossibility of finding a representative number of adults who would submit to the examination, or who were not employed, and thus able to be seen at the time of my visit. However, it was thought that the examination of the children of a section would give a fair index of the prevalence of the infection.

The investigations were conducted principally in the rural sections of each county, where, in many of the remote districts, medical service is seldom available or intelligent medical treatment procurable.

The examinations of the pupils and teachers of from two to six schools a day constituted a day's work. The number of schools visited depended upon the mode of conveyance obtainable, whether horseback, buggy, or motor, and the condition of the roads traveled. It was necessary to ride from 10 to 15 miles from the railroad, over very rough mountainous roads, to reach many of the schools visited, and frequently 40 to 60 miles were traveled in one day's investigations.

This survey was the first of its kind ever conducted in this section and considerable interest was aroused and seldom was any objection made to the examinations. The local physicians showed much interest and a desire to assist in the eradication of the infection wherever found, although most of them were unfamiliar with trachoma.

In the State of Tennessee 124 white schools were visited, where 15,202 pupils and instructors were examined; also 6 colored schools, where 524 pupils and teachers were examined. In northern Georgia 79 schools were visited and 7,614 white pupils and teachers examined; also 5 colored schools, where 241 persons were examined.

TABLE 1.—*Showing number of persons examined and number of cases of trachoma found in 31 counties visited in east Tennessee.*

County.	Population, 1910.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Anderson.....	17,717	453	11	2.40
Blount.....	20,809	282	9	3.15
Bradley.....	16,336	287	0	.....
Bledsoe.....	6,329	129	2	1.55
Campbell.....	27,387	699	44	6.29
Claiborne.....	23,504	446	71	15.91
Cocke.....	19,399	728	28	3.84
Carter.....	19,838	703	10	1.40
Grainger.....	13,888	90	9	10.00
Greene.....	31,083	1,017	8	.78
Hamblan.....	13,650	289	12	4.15
Hawkins.....	23,587	750	0	.....
Hamilton.....	89,267	830	10	1.20
Johnson.....	13,191	200	0	.....
Jefferson.....	7,755	695	12	1.72
Knox <sup>1</sup> .....	.....	961	47	4.89
Knox.....	94,187	2,315	40	1.72
Loudon.....	13,612	168	3	1.78
Morgan.....	11,458	259	2	.77
Monroe.....	20,716	442	0	.....
McMinn.....	21,046	535	0	.....
Marion.....	18,820	824	2	.24
Polk.....	14,116	745	4	.53
Roane.....	22,860	182	3	1.64
Rhea.....	15,410	826	6	.72
Sevier.....	22,296	155	2	1.22
Sullivan.....	28,120	509	0	.....
Scott.....	12,947	251	0	.....
Sequatchie.....	4,202	258	3	1.16
Unicoi.....	7,201	498	3	.60
Union.....	11,414	84	0	.....
Washington.....	28,968	335	0	.....
Total.....	.....	16,950	341	2.01

<sup>1</sup> County and State institutions.TABLE 2.—*Showing number of persons examined and number of cases of trachoma found in 25 counties of northern Georgia.*

County.	Population, 1910.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Bartow.....	25,388	679	0	.....
Catoosa.....	7,184	277	0	.....
Chattooga.....	13,608	355	0	.....
Cobb.....	28,397	396	0	.....
Cherokee.....	16,661	421	0	.....
Clarke.....	23,273	237	0	.....
Douglas.....	8,953	175	0	.....
Elbert.....	24,125	154	2	0.78
Fannin.....	12,574	199	0	.....
Floyd.....	26,736	318	0	.....
Franklin.....	17,894	158	0	.....
Gordon.....	15,861	396	0	.....
Gilmer.....	9,237	150	0	.....
Haralson.....	13,514	368	0	.....
Habersham.....	10,114	229	0	.....
Hart.....	16,216	336	2	.59
Hall.....	25,730	242	0	.....
Jackson.....	30,169	549	0	.....
Murray.....	9,733	371	0	.....
Faulding.....	14,124	222	0	.....
Polk.....	20,204	294	0	.....
Platts.....	9,641	296	0	.....
Stephens.....	9,728	348	3	.83
Whitfield.....	15,931	348	0	.....
Walker.....	18,692	346	0	.....
Total.....	.....	7,855	7	.08

**Object of Survey.**

The object of this survey has been not to detect every case of trachoma, but to outline the areas of infection by means of an examination of a representative number of persons in each county, to devise means for its control and ultimate eradication, and to arouse the medical profession to the importance of the early detection and treatment of this communicable disease. An effort was made, also, by means of health talks to school children to create an interest in the subject of trachoma and the principles of hygiene.

**Basis of Diagnosis.**

During this survey only the positive cases presenting clinically characteristic connective tissue hyperplasia with lymphoid cell proliferation, destruction of the overlying conjunctiva, and scar tissue formation were considered as trachoma. No record of suspicious cases was kept, nor were they used in the calculation of case rates, but it is thought that a number of such cases seen were probably incipient trachoma.

**Origin of Trachoma.**

In some sections of east Tennessee "sore eyes" have been known to some of the oldest residents for many years. The disease was probably introduced into the United States from Europe many years before the passage of the law prohibiting the admission of any alien immigrant afflicted with trachoma, and has since been widely disseminated, by means of the common hand towel, common hand basin, bedclothes, etc., owing to lack of observance of the principles of hygiene.

TABLE 3—*Showing localities where negroes were examined for trachoma.*

Place.	Number examined.	Place.	Number examined.
<b>Tennessee:</b>		<b>Georgia:</b>	
Maloneyville.....	20	Cassville.....	84
Tazewell.....	111	Ringgold.....	26
Morristown.....	150	Desoto.....	57
Rogersville.....	125	Rome.....	35
Jonesboro.....	34	West La Fayette.....	39
Dayton.....	175		
Concord.....	29	Total.....	241
Total.....	544	Grand total.....	785

<sup>1</sup> There were 3 cases of trachoma found in negroes in this county. They were the only cases found among negroes.

**Trachoma in the Negro.**

Although negroes are not immune to trachoma infection, as a race they seemingly are far less susceptible than is the white race, and only where the infection is heavy is trachoma found among them.



During this survey 785 negroes were examined at 11 different points in eastern Tennessee and northern Georgia and but three cases were seen, at New Tazewell, Tenn., the most heavily infected town of east Tennessee, where a case rate of 22.46 per 100 was found among the white persons examined.

#### **Trachoma and Nationality.**

It was quite impossible to make any complete record of the nationality of those examined, as to whether of native, foreign, or mixed parentage, but as the foreign population of both States is small, it is believed that the foreigner, as a factor in the spread of this disease, may be disregarded.

#### **Trachoma as to Age and Sex.**

A greater number of persons between the ages of 5 and 15 were found afflicted with trachoma. This apparent disproportion, however, is due to the fact that the largest number of those examined were school children of ages varying from 5 to 15. No conclusion regarding age distribution is therefore justifiable based on the data collected.

#### **Type of Trachoma.**

The type of trachoma found in Tennessee and Georgia is not, on the whole, as severe as that reported by Surg. McMullen in the survey of Kentucky, except in Claiborne and Cocke Counties, Tenn., where many cases were seen well advanced and with destructive sequelæ. In these two counties several cases were seen with pannus, trichiasis, photophobia, and defective vision, and several with almost entire loss of vision. In the majority of the cases found the patients were unaware of the presence of trachoma, as suggestive symptoms were usually absent. On the other hand, there were a few cases in which the patients when the question was asked "How long have you had sore eyes" would invariably reply, "Since I was a baby, and some time they would go near plumb out," or "They liked to kill me some time with the misery."

The communicability of trachoma is clearly shown in this investigation, as well as in the surveys of Surgs. McMullen in Kentucky and Clark in the Virginias. At Shawanee, Claiborne County, Tenn., another entire family of eight, consisting of father, mother, five children, and grandfather, all living in a one-room, windowless log cabin, were seen with well-advanced trachoma. In the majority of them vision was almost entirely lost. In school inspections, where one case of trachoma was found, invariably if a brother or sister were in attendance at school, such pupil would also be found afflicted.

In Cocke County, Tenn., a girl of 22, belonging to a family of seven, and living in surroundings fairly sanitary, was found suffering from well-advanced trachoma and very defective vision. She had had frequent acute exacerbations, with profuse purulent discharge from both eyes. Some 10 or more years previously this girl had been advised of the contagiousness of her affliction and had always used her individual towel and hand basin, had slept alone, and the cloths which she used to wipe the discharges from her eyes had always been burned. In other words she had used every precaution to prevent the conveying of her disease to other members of the family. A careful examination of the six other members of the same family failed to reveal any evidence of trachoma.

#### Damage to Vision.

It was principally in adults, in whom trachoma had existed for some years, that the distressing sequelæ were observed, and as the largest number of persons examined were school children, an estimate of the percentage of visual damage found during this survey, would not be a fair index of the defects of vision due to trachoma in such infected territory.

#### Trachoma Among Miners.

The coal-mining settlements are situated in mountainous sections and are usually much congested. The crowding and intimate association of the population and insanitary surroundings invariably found, facilitate the spread of trachoma wherever introduced. The coal miner, being of proverbial migratory habits, and moving frequently from one mining camp to another, is a possible factor in the dissemination of trachoma.

In the copper-mining section of Polk County, Tenn., and Fannin County, Ga., not any trachoma was found among several hundred persons examined.

#### Educational Features of Survey.

Wherever trachoma was found, the attention of the local physicians, or county health officers, was drawn to the situation, and many cases were demonstrated. The interest thus created among them will undoubtedly result in the detection of many incipient cases of trachoma and materially assist in the eradication of the infection. Also to create a popular interest in the subject of trachoma and to emphasize its infectiousness, 95 health talks were given to over 9,000 children and adults.

#### Summary.

1. Trachoma is widely prevalent in east Tennessee, especially in the counties bordering on and directly south of the Kentucky State line. The infection is very mild in Georgia and only a few cases of trachoma

were found in three contiguous counties, adjoining South Carolina.

2. The area of heaviest infection was found in those counties bordering on or close to the Kentucky State line.

3. An examination of county and State institutions in east Tennessee shows trachoma to be prevalent.

4. The counties bordering on Virginia, in northeast Tennessee, are practically free from trachoma, and those counties bordering on North Carolina have but a mild infection, except that of Cocke County.

5. In most places visited trachoma had not been previously considered contagious, but few cases had been under treatment in recent years and no effort had been made to control its spread.

6. Most of the cases seen were in the incipient stage and previously unrecognized; a dangerous type from an epidemiological standpoint.

7. Recent foreign immigration had not been an element in the introduction of trachoma in these two States.

8. The negro is practically free from trachoma in these two States, and the disease is found among negroes only where the infection among the white race in their immediate locality is heavy.

10. There can be no doubt of the infectiousness of trachoma. Seldom but one case only was found in a family, except where such a case was known to exist and precautions had been taken to prevent its spread to others.

11. The overcrowded and unsanitary condition of cabins and the use of common basins, towels, etc., easily account for the prevalence and spread of trachoma among the mountaineers. The southern mountaineer is very neighborly, frequently visiting his acquaintances, and spends a goodly portion of the winters indoors by the fireplace, so that the intimate and prolonged contact with others also favors the spread of the disease.

#### Recommendations.

1. Systematic and regular examinations of the eyes, by complete eversion of the eyelids, exposing the retro-tarsal fold, should be made of all school children, rural as well as urban, at the beginning of each school term.

2. Every child found afflicted with trachoma should be excluded from day school, Sunday school, and other public gatherings until pronounced by his physician in a condition not to convey infection.

3. The expense of medical or surgical treatment should be borne by the county and State when necessary, and made easily accessible to those afflicted.

4. A systematic campaign of education should be instituted, by means of illustrated talks to school children and at public gather-

ings of adults and the distribution of printed information, setting forth the dangers of and the means of preventing trachoma.

5. The county health officer should be required to regularly visit and address all schools of his county on personal and public hygiene. The civil county authorities should be urged to realize the importance of this function of their medical officer, and his salary should be commensurate with his duties.

6. A free hospital, either portable or permanent (preferably the former) equipped with from 10 to 20 beds, operating room, and dispensary, should be located in east Tennessee, at New Tazewell, Claiborne County; LaFollette, Campbell County; and Newport, Cocke County.

7. As trachoma is a chronic disease and one of the most uncertain and stubborn eye diseases to cure, especially when well advanced, active treatment should be commenced early and persisted in. An effort should be made to find the incipient cases, and the patients should be urged to accept treatment. Much more can be accomplished in a shorter time by hospital treatment than by the patient treating himself at home, with an occasional visit to a physician's office. The latter method is prolonged and unsatisfactory, and the patient is likely to become discouraged and discontinue treatment before a cure has been effected, especially in those incipient cases with little or no subjective symptoms.

8. From humane and economic standpoints concerted effort should be made by the county, State, and Nation to render aid to those now afflicted with trachoma, to prevent its further spread, and ultimately to bring about its eradication.

9. The sanitary conditions of schools, especially those of the rural districts, which have been much neglected, need greatly to be improved.

#### Details of Survey by Counties.

*Anderson County, Tenn.*—The survey of Anderson County was made in sections where the mining industry is considerably developed and the examinations were made entirely among the school children of three such districts, which gave a percentage infection of 2.40.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Clinton.....	Public school.....	200	4	2.00
Coal Creek.....	do.....	200	5	2.50
Briceville.....	do.....	53	2	3.77
		453	11	2.43

*Blount and Sevier Counties.*—The infection in these two counties apparently was confined to one section, that of lumber towns in the southeastern part of Blount County and the southwestern section of Sevier County, in the foothills of the Great Smoky Mountains. Several other sections were visited, and a number of persons from various sections of the counties were seen during a hookworm clinic at the county seat of Blount County, but no evidence of trachoma was found among them.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Blount County:</b>				
Townsend.....	Public school.....	60	9	15.00
Maryville.....	Hookworm clinic.....	83	0	.....
Wildwood.....	Public school.....	99	0	.....
Friendsville.....	do.....	40	0	.....
		282	9	3.15
<b>Sevier County:</b>				
Elkmont.....	Public school and house ex-aminations.	135	2	1.48
Sevierville.....	do.....	20	0	.....
		155	2	1.29

*Bledsoe, Hamilton, Rhea, Sequatchie, and Marion Counties.*—These five counties, forming the southwestern boundary of east Tennessee, gave rather a uniform trachoma infection of approximately 1 per cent.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Bledsoe County:</b>				
Pikeville.....	Public school.....	129	2	1.55
<b>Hamilton County:</b>				
Sale Creek.....	Grammar and high school...	237	5	2.10
Rathbun.....	do.....	454	5	1.10
Hixon.....	do.....	139	0	.....
		830	10	1.20
<b>Rhea County:</b>				
Spring City.....	High school.....	129	1	.77
Dayton.....	Public school.....	352	3	.85
Do.....	High school.....	170	2	1.17
Do.....	Colored school.....	175	0	.....
		826	6	.72
<b>Sequatchie County:</b>				
Dunlap.....	High school.....	258	3	1.16
<b>Marion County:</b>				
Whitwell.....	High school.....	127	0	.....
Jasper.....	do.....	151	2	1.32
South Pittsburg.....	Public school.....	326	0	.....
Richard City.....	Deptford School.....	220	0	.....
		824	2	.24



*Bradley, McMinn, Monroe, and Polk Counties.*—In this group of four counties, forming the southeast portion of east Tennessee, and bordering North Carolina and Georgia, but four mild cases were seen at Benton, Polk County.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Bradley County:</b>				
Big Spring.....	Public school.....	85	0	
Black Fox.....	do.....	53	0	
Charleston.....	County high and grammar school.....	149	0	
		287	0	
<b>McMinn County:</b>				
Englewood.....	High school.....	160	0	
Riceville.....	do.....	112	0	
Athens.....	Public school.....	263	0	
		535	0	
<b>Monroe County:</b>				
Madisonville.....	High school.....	257	0	
Tellico Plains.....	do.....	185	0	
		442	0	
<b>Polk County:</b>				
Ducktown.....	High school.....	215	0	
Isabella.....	Public school.....	114	0	
Copper Hill.....	do.....	195	0	
Benton.....	High school.....	221	4	1.80
		745	4	.55

*Campbell and Claiborne Counties.*—These two counties showed the heaviest infection of all the counties of east Tennessee. They both border on Kentucky, and many coal mines are in operation in various sections of each county. The places visited in Campbell County were coal mining towns and camps, and a heavy infection was found there of 6.29. At New Tazewell, the county seat of Claiborne County, a house-to-house, roadside, and public-school inspection gave a percentage infection among the white race of 22.46. It was in this county that the cases of trachoma among the negroes referred to above were found, in whom there was an infection of 27.27 per cent.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Campbell County:</b>				
La Follette.....	Public school.....	210	9	4.28
Do.....	do.....	111	9	8.10
Peabody.....	do.....	67	12	17.91
Jellico.....	do.....	311	14	4.50
		699	44	6.29
<b>Claiborne County:</b>				
New Tazewell.....	County high and grammar house and roadside.....	138	31	22.46
Do.....	Colored school.....	11	3	27.27
Cumberland Gap.....	Primary school.....	62	7	1.11
Do.....	Ellen Meyers Memorial.....	99	14	1.41
Harrowgate.....	Lincoln Memorial.....	80	1	1.25
Shawnee.....	House examination.....	8	8	100.00
Manring.....	Public school.....	48	7	1.45
		446	71	15.91



*Cocke County.*—The infection of this county, which borders on North Carolina on the south and is separated from it by the Great Smoky Mountains, is more or less localized in and around the county seat, where an infection of 6.64 per cent was found. It was in this county that the worse cases were seen during this survey. They were marked, of long standing, and several of them showed a purulent discharge with much corneal damage and defective vision. Prompt and energetic measures are necessary to save what little vision remains to these unfortunates and to limit the further spread of the disease. The photograph above shows seven members of one family all suffering from advanced trachoma.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Newport.....	High school and house examinations.	361	24	6.64
Parrottsville.....	Public school.....	62	0	.....
Salem.....	.....do.....	43	0	.....
Tannery.....	.....do.....	16	0	.....
Edwina.....	.....do.....	108	0	.....
Ravens Branch.....	Compton Memorial.....	53	0	.....
Do.....	John Black Mission.....	70	3	4.28
Hartford.....	House examinations.....	15	1	6.66
		728	28	3.83

*Grainger County.*—The schools of this county with the exception of three were all closed at the time of my visit. Two of them in different sections were accessible and were examined and trachoma was found in one of them giving a 15.78 per cent infection. It was due to one family who had recently moved into the county and in whom there were found four of the nine cases reported below.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Rutledge.....	Public school.....	33	0	.....
Tate.....	.....do.....	57	9	15.78
		90	9	10.00

*Hawkins, Sullivan, Johnson, Washington, Carter, Unicoi, Greene Counties.*—These seven counties are grouped together as they form the northeast section of east Tennessee and are practically free from trachoma. Not one case was found in the first four counties enumerated and but a mild infection was found in the latter two counties, which border North Carolina.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Hawkins County:</b>				
Bulls Gap.....	Public school.....	189	0	.....
Mooreburg.....	.....do.....	47	0	.....
Eidson.....	.....do.....	128	0	.....
Rogersville.....	.....do.....	181	0	.....
Do.....	Colored school.....	125	0	.....
Church Hill.....	Public school.....	85	0	.....
		755	0	.....

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Sullivan County:</b>				
Kingsport.....	Public school.....	143	0	.....
Bloantville.....	do.....	143	0	.....
Feathers.....	do.....	25	0	.....
Rays.....	do.....	27	0	.....
Bluff City.....	do.....	171	0	.....
		509	0	.....
<b>Johnson County:</b>				
Butler.....	Methodist Church.....	200	0	.....
<b>Washington County:</b>				
Jonesboro.....	Warner Colored Institute.....	34	0	.....
Do.....	High school.....	174	0	.....
Teleford.....	Public school.....	60	0	.....
Limestone.....	do.....	67	0	.....
		335	0	.....
<b>Carter County:</b>				
Wenner.....	do.....	84	0	.....
Elizabethton.....	do.....	410	8	1.95
Hampton.....	do.....	121	2	1.61
Roan Mountain.....	do.....	85	0	.....
		703	10	1.40
<b>Unkoi County:</b>				
Erwin.....	High school.....	180	2	1.11
Do.....	Primary school.....	84	0	.....
Do.....	Unaka Academy.....	155	0	.....
Martin Creek.....	Public school.....	79	1	1.26
		498	3	.60
<b>Greene County:</b>				
Greeneville.....	Holston Industrial School..	74	6	8.10
Do.....	Grammar school.....	286	0	.....
Mosheim.....	Public school.....	194	1	.51
Mount Pleasant.....	do.....	73	0	.....
Browns.....	do.....	30	0	.....
Mohawk.....	do.....	35	0	.....
Chuckey.....	Wesleyan Academy.....	175	0	.....
Baileytown.....	Oakland Seminary.....	150	1	.66
		1,017	8	.78

*Hamblen County.*—The infection in this county, though heavy, was of a very mild type. It was apparently limited to the northeast section of the county and could be easily eradicated.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Bethel.....	Public school.....	28	6	21.42
Lowlands.....	do.....	53	6	11.32
Frys.....	do.....	13	0	.....
Morristown.....	Manly Memorial.....	45	0	.....
Do.....	Colored normal and industrial school.....	150	0	.....
		289	12	4.15

*Jefferson County.*—The infection of Jefferson County was found in the mountainous sections close to the border of Cocke County where trachoma was also found quite prevalent.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Sandy Ridge.....	Hookworm clinic.....	138	3	2.17
Chestnut Hill.....	do.....	205	7	3.41
Dandridge.....	Public school.....	53	0	.....
Do.....	High school.....	148	0	.....
Straw Plains.....	Public school.....	33	0	.....
New Market.....	do.....	118	2	1.69
		695	12	1.72

*Knox County.*—Trachoma is widely disseminated through this county and the heaviest infection was seen in charitable and county institutions.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Maloneyville.....	County poorhouse.....	72	1	1.38
Knoxville.....	St. John Orphanage.....	29	0	.....
Do.....	County industrial school.....	180	5	2.77
Do.....	Good Home Cottage.....	30	0	.....
Do.....	Eastern Hospital Insane.....	384	0	.....
Do.....	Children's Mission.....	20	2	10.00
Do.....	Knox County Deaf and Dumb Institute.....	246	39	15.85
Do.....	Brookside School.....	93	1	1.07
Do.....	Beaumont School.....	145	3	2.06
Knoxville, suburb.....	Fountain City.....	180	3	1.66
Do.....	Smithwood School.....	84	1	1.19
Do.....	Lonsdale School.....	187	7	3.74
Do.....	do.....	106	2	1.88
Do.....	Lincoln Park.....	167	4	2.38
Do.....	Oakwood.....	195	2	1.02
South Knoxville.....	Public school.....	270	8	2.96
Do.....	Vestal Primary.....	44	3	6.81
Do.....	Vestal High.....	250	2	.80
Powells.....	Public school.....	108	0	.....
Virtue.....	do.....	38	2	5.26
Concord.....	do.....	32	2	6.25
Do.....	Colored school.....	29	0	.....
Farragut.....	Public school.....	197	0	.....
Cedar Bluff.....	do.....	32	0	.....
Ebenezer.....	do.....	53	0	.....
Paulet.....	do.....	38	0	.....
Rocky Hill.....	do.....	67	0	.....
		3,276	87	2.65

*Loudon and Roan Counties.*—But one section of each of these two counties was visited and about the same per cent (1½) infection was found.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Loudon County:				
Loudon.....	Public school.....	168	3	1.78
Roan County:				
Kingston.....	High school.....	182	3	1.64

*Morgan and Scott Counties.*—No trachoma was found in the section of Scott County visited, but it was said to be quite prevalent in that section of the county bordering Kentucky. The condition of the roads made it impossible to reach this suspected district. The infection in Morgan County was very mild.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Morgan County:				
Wartburg.....	Public school.....	111	1	0.90
Petros.....	High school.....	148	1	.67
		259	2	.77
Scott County:				
Huntsville.....	Mossop Memorial.....	45	0	.....
Do.....	High school.....	135	0	.....
Buffalo.....	Public school.....	41	0	.....
Norma.....	do.....	30	0	.....
		251	0	.....

*Union County.*—This county borders several counties where trachoma was found to be very prevalent, especially that of Claiborne County, immediately to the north. It was said to be prevalent also in this county, but the schools were all closed, with the exception of one at Maynardsville in the southern section of the county. Here a small number of persons were examined, none of whom showed any evidence of trachoma. This does not, however, give a fair index of the trachoma infection of the county.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
Maynardsville.....	Public school.....	84	0	.....

#### Trachoma in Northern Georgia.

In the following pages is given in detail the places and number of persons examined in each of the 25 counties visited in northern Georgia. As many of the large schools had closed for the season at the time of the survey, the numbers examined were necessarily small. However, as various sections of each county were visited, a fair index of the amount of trachoma present was obtainable and shown to be very small (0.08 per cent) and confined to three contiguous counties adjoining South Carolina. Cases of trachoma were found in Georgia in only three counties, two cases in Elbert County, two cases in Hart County, and three cases in Stephens County.

## Trachoma in Northern Georgia—Continued.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Cases of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Barton County:</b>				
Mount Pleasant.....	Public school.....	54	0	.....
Pine Log.....	do.....	127	0	.....
State.....	do.....	46	0	.....
Emmerson.....	do.....	69	0	.....
Cass.....	Model school.....	79	0	.....
Cassville.....	Public school.....	61	0	.....
Do.....	Colored school.....	84	0	.....
Adairsville.....	Public school.....	179	0	.....
		679	0	.....
<b>Catoosa County:</b>				
Ringgold.....	do.....	133	0	.....
Do.....	Colored school.....	26	0	.....
Pleasant Grove.....	Public school.....	43	0	.....
Woods.....	do.....	49	0	.....
Beaumont.....	do.....	26	0	.....
		277	0	.....
<b>Chattooga County:</b>				
Summerville.....	do.....	192	0	.....
Pennville.....	do.....	20	0	.....
Trion.....	do.....	143	0	.....
		355	0	.....
<b>Cobb County:</b>				
Smyrna.....	High school.....	170	0	.....
Gilmore.....	Lost Grove School.....	52	0	.....
Elizabeth.....	Public school.....	62	0	.....
Sandy Plains.....	do.....	112	0	.....
		396	0	.....
<b>Cherokee County:</b>				
New Bethel.....	do.....	32	0	.....
Holly Spring.....	do.....	74	0	.....
Union Hill.....	do.....	75	0	.....
Riverdale.....	do.....	49	0	.....
Canton.....	do.....	191	0	.....
		421	0	.....
<b>Clarke County:</b>				
Tuxton.....	do.....	17	0	.....
Winterville.....	High school.....	140	0	.....
Buchanan.....	Public school.....	21	0	.....
Oconee.....	do.....	36	0	.....
Centerville.....	do.....	23	0	.....
		237	0	.....
<b>Douglas County:</b>				
Douglasville.....	do.....	175	0	.....
<b>Elbert County:</b>				
Middleton.....	do.....	49	0	.....
Dewey Rose.....	do.....	105	2	1.90
		154	2	1.29
<b>Franklin County:</b>				
Carnesville.....	do.....	158	0	.....
<b>Fannin County:</b>				
McKaysville.....	do.....	199	0	.....
<b>Floyd County:</b>				
De Soto.....	McHenry School.....	47	0	.....
Do.....	Colored school.....	57	0	.....
Vans Valley.....	Public school.....	71	0	.....
Six Mile.....	Colored school.....	35	0	.....
Model.....	Public school.....	75	0	.....
Homewood.....	do.....	33	0	.....
		318	0	.....
<b>Gilmer County:</b>				
Ellijay.....	Institute.....	150	0	.....

## Trachoma in Northern Georgia—Continued.

Place.	Institution.	Number examined.	Causes of trachoma.	Case rate per 100 persons examined.
<b>Gordon County:</b>				
Fairmount.....	High school.....	133	0	.....
Calhoun.....	Public school.....	231	0	.....
Savannah.....	do.....	32	0	.....
		396	0	.....
<b>Haralson County:</b>				
Buchanan.....	do.....	197	0	.....
Bremen.....	High school.....	171	0	.....
		368	0	.....
<b>Habersham County:</b>				
Cornelia.....	Public school.....	229	0	.....
<b>Hart County:</b>				
Sardis.....	do.....	71	2	2.81
Cokesbury.....	do.....	34	0	.....
Liberty Hill.....	do.....	26	0	.....
Air Line.....	do.....	101	0	.....
Bowersville.....	do.....	104	0	.....
		336	2	.59
<b>Hall County:</b>				
Oakwood.....	High school.....	161	0	.....
Gainesville.....	Cotton mill school.....	81	0	.....
		242	0	.....
<b>Jackson County:</b>				
Jefferson.....	Martin Institute.....	261	0	.....
Pendegrass.....	Public school.....	65	0	.....
Talmo.....	do.....	107	0	.....
Dry Pond.....	do.....	13	0	.....
Maysville.....	do.....	94	0	.....
		540	0	.....
<b>Murray County:</b>				
Spring Place.....	High school.....	118	0	.....
Ramhurst.....	Public school.....	82	0	.....
Chatsworth.....	High school.....	171	0	.....
		371	0	.....
<b>Paulding County:</b>				
Dallas.....	Public school.....	222	0	.....
<b>Polk County:</b>				
Cedartown.....	West End Mission.....	123	0	.....
Antioch.....	Public school.....	94	0	.....
Youngs.....	do.....	77	0	.....
		294	0	.....
<b>Pickens County:</b>				
Jasper.....	do.....	124	0	.....
Tate.....	do.....	172	0	.....
		296	0	.....
<b>Stephens County:</b>				
Toccoa.....	do.....	250	3	1.20
Poplar Springs.....	do.....	98	0	.....
		348	3	.86
<b>Whitfield County:</b>				
Crown Point.....	do.....	29	0	.....
Pleasant Grove.....	do.....	31	0	.....
Broad Acre.....	do.....	61	0	.....
Varnells.....	do.....	76	0	.....
Cohutta.....	do.....	121	0	.....
		348	0	.....
<b>Walker County:</b>				
LaFayette.....	do.....	193	0	.....
West LaFayette.....	do.....	65	0	.....
Linwood.....	do.....	49	0	.....
West LaFayette.....	Colored school.....	39	0	.....
		346	0	.....



### Acknowledgments.

In conclusion, the writer wishes to acknowledge his appreciation of the many courtesies extended and valuable assistance given him in this survey by Dr. R. Q. Lillard, secretary and executive officer, State Board of Health of Tennessee; Dr. H. H. Shoulders, assistant secretary and State registrar of vital statistics of Tennessee; the Hon. Samuel H. Thompson, State superintendent of public instruction; the county health officers and the county school superintendents of east Tennessee; also by Prof. M. L. Brittain, State superintendent of Georgia schools; the county school superintendents of northern Georgia; and many others whose assistance was much appreciated.

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## TUBERCULOSIS.

### THE FINANCIAL ASPECT OF THE SICK LEAVING HOME IN SEARCH OF A BENEFICIAL CLIMATE.

By THOMPSON FRAZER, M. D., Asheville, N. C.

The financial responsibility which the tuberculous individual leaving home and seeking health will be called upon to assume merits greater consideration than it usually receives. A large proportion of people, including the medical profession, seem to be uninformed on this most important phase of the tuberculosis situation. It is unfortunate that under existing conditions money plays the part that it does in recovery from this disease.

There are three striking characteristics distinguishing tuberculosis, a brief survey of which may help make clear the relation that exists between income and recovery:

1. In the first place, tuberculosis is a disease of the many, not of the favored few. Although it spares no class, it is the workingman on whom the heaviest tax is levied. And, as his ability to exist depends on his ability to work, quite often the disease is found to have made considerable progress before work was abandoned. Then, too, the man of small income has but scant opportunity to put aside any large amount against the day when his health may be crippled.

2. Tuberculosis is a disease of the relatively young. While no age is exempt, tuberculosis is preeminently a disease of the first half of life. The maximum percentage of deaths from this cause is between the ages of 20 and 30, when one-third of all deaths are due to tuberculosis. The disease plucks the individual in his very prime—during his productive years, but too often before he has been able to make any provision for future emergencies.

3. The chronicity—the slowness—of tuberculosis is the third feature to be stressed. Just as the disease may exist for a long period in a dormant state, unsuspected, and giving rise to no symptoms, just so does it take a long time—months or years—to accomplish a “cure,” a “recovery,” or an “arrest of disease.” Probably in no other disease does time play the important rôle it does in tuberculosis.

We have no one specific treatment for the disease. The only dependable method of treatment is the building up of the resistance by means of rest, fresh air, good food, and careful supervision. Now rest—which means the giving up of work—good food, and medical attention constitute of themselves a heavy demand on the purse, and no individual should contemplate a trip to this or that resort for the sake of climatic advantages unless he is fully prepared to defray the additional expenses which such a course entails.

It is not my intention to discredit the value of “climate” in the management of tuberculosis, for I believe that rest, proper food, and medical attention plus favorable climatic conditions are more to be desired than the same treatment under less desirable climatic conditions. The fact can not be too strongly emphasized, however, that of all the factors that make for improvement in tuberculosis climate is the least important, and unless supported by the essentials—fresh air, good food, proper care—the most perfect climate must prove valueless.

Again, the length of time necessary to enable one to profit by more favorable climatic conditions should be considered before any trip is advised. Improvement is very slow, and a few weeks’ stay at the resort confers no lasting benefit; in fact it may be said that but little improvement can be expected under six months, while a stay of a year would be a safer average for most of the early cases. Unless the individual is prepared to provide himself at the resort with the proper requisites he had much better stay at home than undertake a trip which not only exhausts his resources but does him no good.

I shall not attempt to discuss all the other conditions which should be taken into account—such as the character of the patient and the progress of the disease—before a trip is decided upon, nor to enumerate all the pros and cons of “home” treatment and “climatic” treatment. If, on the advice of the physician in attendance, or because home conditions are not satisfactory, it is decided to pursue the “cure” at a resort, this step should be taken only with a full knowledge of the additional obligations which must be met.

The cost of room and board varies within wide limits. From the observations I have made at Asheville board of fair quality with room costs from \$10 to \$12 a week at the houses which are licensed to take

tuberculous cases.<sup>1</sup> The price depends to some extent on the location of the rooms, the more desirable ones on the first and second floors adjacent to baths and porches costing from \$10 or \$12 up; less desirable rooms may be had for \$8. The location of the room is often of great importance as the trip up and down stairs, if the room is on the third floor, may be more than the patient should undertake. When confined to bed or to the room many of the boarding houses referred to serve trays to the rooms free of charge. Milk is furnished free with meals. Some houses also furnish free of charge a glass of milk and an egg at 11 and 4; others charge extra for these "diets." If these are prescribed it would add approximately a dollar a week to the board. Milk costs 10 cents a quart; eggs can usually be had for from 30 to 40 cents a dozen.

Several of the houses have small shacks which, with board, rent for \$10 a week.

There are some extras which must be considered essentials. Thus, a proper reclining chair is indispensable to the patient. The cheaper ones may be had for \$4 or \$5; the better and more durable ones cost \$15. Allowance must also be made for medicines, for sputum boxes, thermometer, blankets in cold weather, and other adjuncts to treatment. Laundry and incidentals would amount to \$2 a week at the lowest possible estimate.

The amount to be allowed for physicians' services is difficult of estimation. Some patients are so ill as to require a great deal of attention. Others are in such straightened circumstances as to be unable to pay anything. Perhaps \$20 a month may be taken as a fair average. It is a mistake for the invalid to undertake the recovery of his health unassisted. Proper supervision is, indeed, half the battle; care must precede a "cure."

The cost to the patient for a period of 10 months or 43 weeks, at \$8, \$10, and \$12 a week, would be \$344, \$430, and \$516, respectively, for room and board. Allowing \$100 for incidentals and \$200 for physicians' services, we should have \$644, \$730, and \$816, respectively, not including extras, such as reclining chair, milk, eggs, and other items noted. A minimum of \$700, therefore, exclusive of car fare, would be a more just estimate of the expense for the rather arbitrary period of 10 months. If the patient is accompanied by some member of the family it may be decided to keep house instead of to board. Unfurnished houses run from \$25 to \$60 a month, not including water and light. For the lower figure one should be able

<sup>1</sup> City ordinance provides that "no person, firm, or corporation shall keep, run, or operate any hospital, sanitarium, hotel, boarding house, rooming house, or other institution at which any person or persons suffering with tuberculosis are received, lodged, kept, roomed, or boarded in the city of Asheville, without having first received a license to conduct such business from the joint health board." Section 9 explains that "for the purpose of this ordinance no person shall be considered suffering with tuberculosis whose sputum for three successive examinations, not less than four days apart, shall be free from tubercle bacilli."

to secure a small house with two bedrooms, bath, and porch. Desirable houses at this price are scarce, however. The same house, furnished, would bring \$40 a month. From this as a minimum, furnished houses rent up to almost any price, depending on the size, number of bedrooms, baths, sleeping porches, location, and other features. The markets are good, though not especially cheap. Good meat, game, and vegetables are to be had at about the usual prices.

The estimate made for room, board, and treatment for a period of 10 months applies especially to those cases that can be benefitted by a comparatively brief stay. If the disease has made greater progress the longer duration of the stay necessary to produce results, the cost of extras and perhaps of nursing will be prohibitive and it will be the wiser course to remain at home where suitable food, care, and comforts will more than outweigh the benefits of climatic factors if unassisted by these essentials. In the estimate given an allowance is made for physicians' services. Of course no physician would refuse to treat a patient, no matter what his financial status might be, and every physician in a resort town has such patients who have come with but enough funds to pay a few weeks' board and whom he is glad to treat gratuitously. In the end, however, such patients become dependent on the charity of the town and must either be supported or sent home.

Such are the conditions which stare one in the face in the resort. Those unfamiliar with these conditions have no conception of the number of health seekers—many of them well advanced cases—who arrive all but insolvent, hoping in a few weeks' time to recover health and strength and again to join the ranks of the producers.

It has been the aim of this paper briefly to set forth the actual state of things as they affect one's recovery or improvement from tuberculosis, and to lay stress on the fact that this disease is not one to be cured or even improved in a trice; also to emphasize the greater importance of rest, good food, and care as compared with the benefits to be derived from climate alone; and to point out that before seeking climatic advantages one should count the cost. If this is done much suffering will be spared the unfortunate health seeker.

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## PLAGUE-ERADICATIVE WORK.

### CALIFORNIA.

The following report of plague-eradication work in California for the week ended August 29, 1914, has been received from Surg. Long, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

## SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Premises inspected.....	1,246
Premises destroyed.....	36
Nuisances abated.....	224
Poisons placed.....	23,600
Average number of traps set daily.....	1,731

## RANCHES INSPECTED AND HUNTED OVER.

Alameda County.....	14
Contra Costa County.....	44
San Benito County.....	10
Santa Clara County.....	3
Total.....	71

## LAND INSPECTED.

Merced County, Southern Pacific right of way, miles.....	8½
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## PLAGUE-INFECTED SQUIRRELS.

Contra Costa County, Aug. 17, 1914: Brookwood 1  
acres, 4 miles northwest of Walnut Creek, 1  
squirrel; Moraga Co. land, Moraga, sec. 13, T. 1  
S. R. 3 W., 1 squirrel.

## Record of plague infection.

Places in California.	Date of last case of human plague.	Date of last case of rat plague.	Date of last case of squirrel plague.	Total number rodents found infected since May, 1907.
<b>Cities:</b>				
San Francisco.....	Jan. 30, 1908	Oct. 23, 1908	None.....	398 rats.
Oakland.....	Aug. 9, 1911	Dec. 1, 1908	.....do.....	126 rats.
Berkeley.....	Aug. 28, 1907	None.....	.....do.....	None.
Los Angeles.....	Aug. 11, 1908	.....do.....	Aug. 21, 1908	1 squirrel.
<b>Counties:</b>				
Alameda (exclusive of Oakland and Berkeley).....	Sept. 24, 1903	Oct. 17, 1909	Aug. 7, 1914	286 squirrels, 1 wood rat.
Contra Costa.....	May 17, 1914	None.....	Aug. 17, 1914	1,561 squirrels.
Fresno.....	None.....	.....do.....	Oct. 27, 1911	1 squirrel.
Merced.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	July 12, 1911	5 squirrels.
Monterey.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	Apr. 10, 1914	6 squirrels.
San Benito.....	June 4, 1913	.....do.....	July 3, 1914	35 squirrels.
San Joaquin.....	Sept. 18, 1911	.....do.....	Aug. 26, 1911	18 squirrels.
San Luis Obispo.....	None.....	.....do.....	Jan. 29, 1910	1 squirrel.
Santa Clara.....	Aug. 31, 1910	.....do.....	July 24, 1913	25 squirrels.
Santa Cruz.....	None.....	.....do.....	May 17, 1910	3 squirrels.
Stanislaus.....	.....do.....	.....do.....	June 2, 1911	13 squirrels.

## Squirrels collected and examined for plague.

County.	Shot.	Exam- ined.	Found infected.
Alameda.....	135	136	None.
Contra Costa.....	472	472	2
San Benito.....	130	130	None.
Santa Clara.....	26	26	None.
Total.....	764	764	2

## RATS COLLECTED AND EXAMINED FOR PLAGUE

<b>San Francisco:</b>	
Collected.....	523
Found dead.....	3
Examined.....	374
Found infected.....	None

## RATS IDENTIFIED.

Mus norvegicus.....	151	Mus musculus.....	109
Mus alexandrinus.....	71	Mus rattus.....	194

## RATS TAKEN FROM STEAMERS.

<b>Steamer Navajo:</b>	
Mus alexandrinus.....	4
Mus rattus.....	39
<b>Transport Logaa:</b> Mus musculus.....	1
<b>Steamer Lobo:</b> Mus alexandrinus.....	2



## OPERATIONS ON WATER FRONT.

Vessels inspected for rat guards.....	18	Mus musculus taken dead from vessels after fumigation.....	1
Reinspections made on vessels.....	11	Poisons placed on water front.....	pieces.. 3,000
New rat guards procured.....	6	Poisons placed on vessels.....	do... 0
Defective rat guards repaired.....	9	Poisons placed within P. P. I. E. grounds, .....	pieces.. 5,400
Rats trapped on wharves and water front....	22	Bait used on water front and vessels, bacon, .....	pounds.. 6
Rats trapped on vessels.....	28	Amount of bread used in poisoning water front.....	loaves.. 10
Traps set on wharves and water front.....	267	Pounds of poison used on water front.....	5
Traps set on vessels.....	121		
Vessels trapped on.....	14		
Vessels searched for dead rats after fumigation.	3		
Dead rats found on vessels after fumigation..	36		

Operations are being carried on under Federal supervision on the following-named properties, labor and material being furnished by owners:

*Poisoned grain and destructors.*

Names.	Location.	Acres treated.		Holes treated.
		Pumps.	Grain.	
Moraga Co.....	Contra Costa County.....		351.57	
Hooper Co.....	do.....		588.68	
Peoples Water Co.....	do.....		2,750.00	
A Teixeira ranch.....	Alameda County.....		205.00	
Planada Development Co.....	Merced County.....		640.00	
Morse Realty Co.....	do.....		560.00	
California Pacific Title & Insurance Co.....	do.....		380.00	
Hatch ranch.....	do.....		162.00	
Southern Pacific right of way.....	do.....	Miles. 8½	Miles. 8½	2,637

The work is being carried on in the following-named counties: San Francisco, Santa Clara, Alameda, Contra Costa, San Joaquin, Merced, Stanislaus, San Benito, Santa Cruz, and Monterey.

## LOUISIANA—NEW ORLEANS.

The following report of plague-eradication work in New Orleans for the week ended September 5, 1914, has been received from Asst. Surg. Gen. Rucker, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

OUTGOING QUARANTINE.		DESTINATION OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED	
		WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5—continued.	
Vessels fumigated with sulphur.....	63	Iowa.....	25
Vessels fumigated with carbon monoxide..	14	Louisiana.....	845
Sulphur burned (pounds).....	15,077	Michigan.....	12
Outgoing freight inspected (tons).....	14,726	Missouri.....	181
Clean bills of health issued.....	50	New York.....	52
Foul bills of health issued.....	7	Oregon.....	3
OVERLAND FREIGHT INSPECTION.		Texas.....	261
Cars inspected.....	3,404	Wisconsin.....	18
Cars rat proofed.....	1,764	Arizona.....	5
Cars condemned.....	13	North Carolina.....	15
Rodents killed in cars.....	0	Connecticut.....	2
DESTINATION OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED		Florida.....	63
		Illinois.....	371
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5.		Kansas.....	6
Alabama.....	211	Maryland.....	10
California.....	46	Minnesota.....	9
Colorado.....	9	Nebraska.....	3
Idaho.....	3		



DESTINATION OF RAILROAD CARS INSPECTED  
WEEK ENDING SEPT. 5—continued.

Ohio.....	116
Pennsylvania.....	11
West Virginia.....	2
District of Columbia.....	4
Arkansas.....	87
South Carolina.....	11
South Dakota.....	3
Georgia.....	89
Indiana.....	70
Kentucky.....	92
Massachusetts.....	8
Mississippi.....	619
New Jersey.....	13
Oklahoma.....	29
Tennessee.....	227
Washington.....	3
Utah.....	2

FIELD OPERATIONS.

Rats trapped.....	7,756
Premises fumigated.....	3

FIELD OPERATIONS—continue I.

Premises disinfected.....	27
Premises inspected.....	4,736
Poisons placed.....	218,762
Notices served.....	2,188
Buildings rat proofed during week ending Sept. 5.....	171
Buildings rat proofed to date.....	288
Number of abatements week ending Sept. 5.....	481
Number of abatements to date.....	4,082
Number of dead inspected.....	133

LABORATORY OPERATIONS.

Rats examined.....	5,671
Mus norvegicus.....	5,481
Mus alexandrinus.....	81
Mus rattus.....	46
Mus musculus.....	1,672
Unclassified, putrid.....	81
Total rodents received at laboratory.....	6,228
Number of suspicious rats.....	14
Plague rats confirmed.....	10

Plague rats.

Case No.	Address.	Captured.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
79	218 Canal Street.....	Aug. 30..	Aug. 30..	See case 78.
80	733 Felicity.....	..do....	..do....	Rat proofing initiated; intensive trapping and poisoning.
81	Sewer, St. Thomas and Eighth.....	Aug. 23..	..do....	Intensive trapping and poisoning.
82	218 Canal Street.....	Aug. 31..	Aug. 31..	See case 79.
83	2113 North Rampart Street.....	Aug. 7..	Sept. 2..	Rat proofing initiated; intensive trapping and poisoning.
84	2543 Carondelet Walk.....	Sept. 2..	..do....	Do.
85	1731 Bourbon Street.....	Aug. 28..	Sept. 13..	Do.
86	3237 Tchoupitoulas.....	Sept. 4..	Sept. 5..	Do.
87	Julia Street, East.....	..do....	..do....	Intensive trapping and poisoning.
88	Annunciation, between Melpomene and Terpsichore.	Sept. 5..	..do....	Do.

Human plague cases.

Suspicious human cases examined.....	8
Number of human plague cases.....	3

Case No.	Name and place of infection.	Date suspicious.	Diagnosis confirmed.	Treatment of premises.
23	Max Neuman, 421 Harmony Street.....	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Fumigated; rat proofing initiated.
24	Ethel Ficker, 1724 Touro Street.....	Sept. 1	Sept. 2	Do.
25	Lloyd Wilson, 1824 Baronne Street.....	Sept. 3	Sept. 3	Do.

Necropsies.....	2
Total rodents captured to Sept. 5.....	71,819
Total rodents examined to Sept. 5.....	64,270

Rodent cases to Sept. 5:

Mus rattus.....	5
Mus alexandrinus.....	3
Mus norvegicus.....	80

Total rodent cases to Sept. 5, 1914.....	88
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## WASHINGTON—SEATTLE.

The following report of plague-eradication work in Seattle for the week ended August 29, 1914, has been received from Surg. Lloyd, of the United States Public Health Service, in charge of the work:

RAT PROOFING.		WATER FRONT—Continued.	
New buildings inspected.....	68	New rat guards installed.....	22
Basements concreted, new buildings (14), sq. ft.....	17,128	Port sanitary statements issued.....	49
Floors concreted, new buildings (22).sq. ft..	85,370	LABORATORY AND RODENT OPERATIONS.	
Yards concreted, new buildings (1).sq. ft..	1,250	Dead rodents received.....	10
Sidewalks concreted (2).....sq. ft..	2,400	Rodents trapped and killed.....	333
Total concrete laid.....sq. ft..	106,148	Total.....	343
New buildings elevated.....	7	Rodents examined for plague infection.....	283
Old buildings inspected.....	1	Rodents proven plague infected.....	None.
Premises rat proofed.....	37	Number pounds poison distributed.....	10
Buildings razed.....	6	CLASSIFICATION OF RODENTS.	
WATER FRONT.		Mus rattus.....	40
Vessels inspected and histories recorded.....	5	Mus alexandrinus.....	57
Vessels fumigated.....	2	Mus norvegicus.....	204
Sulphur used.....pounds..	1,800	Mus musculus.....	42

The usual day and night patrol was maintained to enforce fending and rat-guarding.

## HAWAII.

The following reports of plague-eradication work in Hawaii have been received from Surg. Trotter, of the United States Public Health Service:

## Honolulu.

WEEK ENDED AUG. 22, 1914.			
Total rats and mongoose taken.....	350	Average number of traps set daily.....	1,085
Rats trapped.....	340	Cost per rat destroyed.....cents..	2½
Mongoose trapped.....	10	Last case rat plague, Aiea, 9 miles from Honolulu.....	Apr. 12, 1910
Rats found dead.....	None.	Last case human plague, Honolulu..	July 12, 1910
Examined microscopically.....	271	Last case rat plague, Pacific Mill, Kukuihaele, Hawaii.....	Jan. 30, 1914
Under examination.....	None.	Last case human plague, Paauhau Landing, Hawaii.....	Aug. 17, 1914
Showing plague infection.....	None.		
Classification of rats trapped:			
Mus alexandrinus.....	136		
Mus musculus.....	149		
Mus norvegicus.....	47		
Mus rattus.....	8		

## Hilo.

WEEK ENDED AUG. 15, 1914.			
Rats and mongoose taken.....	2,021	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats trapped.....	1,987	Mus norvegicus.....	442
Rats found dead.....	2	Mus alexandrinus.....	200
Mongoose taken.....	32	Mus rattus.....	596
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	2,021	Mus musculus.....	751
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	None	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologi- cally.....	None		
WEEK ENDED AUG. 22, 1914.			
Rats and mongoose taken.....	1,996	Rats and mongoose plague infected.....	None
Rats trapped.....	1,966	Classification of rats trapped and found dead:	
Rats found dead.....	2	Mus norvegicus.....	496
Mongoose taken.....	28	Mus alexandrinus.....	253
Rats and mongoose examined macroscopically	1,996	Mus rattus.....	624
Rats and mongoose examined microscopically	1	Mus musculus.....	595
Rats and mongoose examined bacteriologi- cally.....	None		

## PREVALENCE OF DISEASE.

*No health department, State or local, can effectively prevent or control disease without knowledge of when, where, and under what conditions cases are occurring.*

### IN CERTAIN STATES AND CITIES.

#### CEREBROSPINAL MENINGITIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	2	.....	Milwaukee, Wis. ....	1	1
Butte, Mont. ....	1	1	Nashville, Tenn. ....	1	.....
Chicago, Ill. ....	4	.....	New York, N. Y. ....	3	2
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	.....	1	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	.....	1
Hartford, Conn. ....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal. ....	1	1	Taunton, Mass. ....	1	.....

#### DIPHTHERIA.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2444.

#### ERYSIPELAS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich. ....	1	.....	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	3	.....
Buffalo, N. Y. ....	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa. ....	3	.....
Cleveland, Ohio. ....	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo. ....	2	1
Harrisburg, Pa. ....	1	.....	San Diego, Cal. ....	1	.....
Hartford, Conn. ....	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal. ....	3	.....
New York, N. Y. ....	.....	1	Seattle, Wash. ....	1	.....

#### MEASLES.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2444.

#### PELLAGRA.

City Reports for Week Ended August 29, 1914.

During the week ended August 29, 1914, pellagra was notified by cities as follows: Alameda, Cal., 1 case; Concord, N. H., 1 death; La Crosse, Wis., 1 death; Washington, D. C., 1 case.

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## PNEUMONIA.

## City Reports for Week Ended August 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Baltimore, Md.		4	Nashville, Tenn.		1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Newark, N. J.		2
Boston, Mass.		10	Newburyport, Mass.		2
Buffalo, N. Y.		2	New London, Conn.		1
Butte, Mont.	3		New Orleans, La.		5
Cambridge, Mass.		1	New York, N. Y.		37
Chelsea, Mass.		1	Oakland, Cal.		4
Chicago, Ill.	35	24	Philadelphia, Pa.	5	17
Chicopee, Mass.		1	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3	4
Cincinnati, Ohio.		3	Providence, R. I.		1
Cleveland, Ohio.	9	4	Reading, Pa.		1
Clinton, Mass.		2	Richmond, Va.		2
Detroit, Mich.		7	Rochester, N. Y.		1
Evansville, Ind.		1	Rockford, Ill.		1
Fall River, Mass.		2	San Francisco, Cal.		3
Haverhill, Mass.		1	San Diego, Cal.	1	1
Johnstown, Pa.		1	Seattle, Wash.		2
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1	1	Springfield, Ill.		2
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	1	Toledo, Ohio.		1
Louisville, Ky.		2	Trenton, N. J.		3
Lynn, Mass.		1	Washington, D. C.		6
Malden, Mass.		1	Weymouth, Mass.		1
Manchester, N. H.	1	1	Wheeling, W. Va.		1
Meirose, Mass.		1	Willes-Barre, Pa.		3
Moine, Ill.		1	Zanesville, Ohio.	1	1

## POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS).

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	3		New York, N. Y.	9	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1		Oakland, Cal.	1	
Buffalo, N. Y.	1		Pittsfield, Mass.	1	
Chicago, Ill.	1		Taunton, Mass.	1	
Concord, N. H.	1		Washington, D. C.	1	1
Haverhill, Mass.	1		Worcester, Mass.	1	
Hartford, Conn.		1			

## SCARLET FEVER.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2444.

## SMALLPOX.

## Miscellaneous State Reports.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Arizona (Aug. 1-31):		
County—		
Maricopa.....	5	
Connecticut (Aug. 1-31) <sup>1</sup>		

<sup>1</sup> No case.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bellingham, Wash.	1		Grand Rapids, Mich.	1	
Butte, Mont.	2		Milwaukee, Wis.	3	
Charleston, S. C.	3		Portland, Oreg.	3	
Chicago, Ill.	1		Sumas, Wash.	1	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1		Toledo, Ohio.	1	
Detroit, Mich.	1		Wilmington, N. C.	1	
Duluth, Minn.	1				

## TETANUS.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Chicago, Ill.	1	.....	New Orleans, La.	.....	1
Harrisburg, Pa.	1	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	1	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	1	1

## TUBERCULOSIS.

See Diphtheria, measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis, page 2444.

## TYPHOID FEVER.

## Maine—Portland.

A report from Surg. McIntosh, of the Public Health Service, states that on September 10, 1914, the city board of health reported the presence of 41 cases of typhoid fever in Portland, Me.

## City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Places.	Cases.	Deaths.	Places.	Cases.	Deaths.
Albany, N. Y.	4	.....	Louisville, Ky.	11	1
Altoona, Pa.	3	1	Lowell, Mass.	2	.....
Atlantic City, N. J.	.....	.....	Lynchburg, Va.	7	1
Aurora, Ill.	19	1	Manchester, N. H.	1	.....
Baltimore, Md.	17	2	Milwaukee, Wis.	2	.....
Bayonne, N. J.	1	.....	Mobile, Ala.	2	1
Beaver Falls, Pa.	3	.....	Moline, Ill.	.....	1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1	.....	Nanticoke, Pa.	1	.....
Boston, Mass.	17	3	Nashville, Tenn.	18	2
Bridgeport, Conn.	4	.....	Newark, N. J.	8	.....
Brockton, Mass.	2	1	New Bedford, Mass.	1	.....
Buffalo, N. Y.	21	1	New Orleans, La.	4	1
Butte, Mont.	1	.....	New York, N. Y.	102	6
Cambridge, Ohio.	2	.....	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2	.....
Camden, N. J.	1	.....	Norristown, N. J.	3	1
Charleston, S. C.	6	2	North Adams, Mass.	17	1
Chicago, Ill.	43	5	Northampton, Mass.	1	.....
Cincinnati, Ohio.	8	1	Oakland, Cal.	1	.....
Cleveland, Ohio.	14	2	Orange, N. J.	1	.....
Columbus, Ohio.	3	.....	Philadelphia, Pa.	28	4
Cumberland, Md.	5	.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.	6	2
Danville, Ill.	2	.....	Pittsfield, Mass.	1	.....
Detroit, Mich.	25	2	Providence, R. I.	7	.....
Duluth, Minn.	2	.....	Reading, Pa.	15	1
Dunkirk, N. Y.	1	.....	Richmond, Va.	10	2
Elmira, N. Y.	1	.....	Rochester, N. Y.	1	1
Evansville, Ind.	4	.....	Rockford, Ill.	1	.....
Everett, Mass.	1	.....	Sacramento, Cal.	4	1
Fall River, Mass.	2	.....	St. Louis, Mo.	7	2
Galveston, Tex.	1	.....	San Francisco, Cal.	5	.....
Grand Rapids, Mich.	4	.....	Schenectady, N. Y.	3	.....
Hoboken, N. J.	1	.....	Seattle, Wash.	2	2
Hartford, Conn.	4	.....	South Bend, Ind.	6	.....
Haverhill, Mass.	2	.....	Toledo, Ohio.	8	3
Jersey City, N. J.	4	.....	Trenton, N. J.	1	.....
Johnstown, Pa.	3	.....	Waltham, Mass.	3	.....
Kansas City, Kans.	2	.....	Washington, D. C.	9	3
Kokomo, Ind.	6	.....	Wheeling, W. Va.	1	1
Lexington, Ky.	1	.....	Wilmington, N. C.	6	2
Little Rock, Ark.	6	.....	Worcester, Mass.	1	.....
Los Angeles, Cal.	6	.....	York, Pa.	2	.....

<sup>1</sup> All from one badly polluted well.

## DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS.

City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914.

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Over 500,000 inhabitants:											
Baltimore, Md.	570,500	172	17	3			5		19	17	
Boston, Mass.	733,802	210	29	2	20		19	1	34	18	
Chicago, Ill.	2,333,325	559	80	8	20		15	2	157	64	
Cleveland, Ohio.	639,431	138	35	2	4		4		18	12	
Detroit, Mich.	537,650	141	37				11	1	24	8	
New York, N. Y.	5,333,537	1,286	172	12	69	7	35	3	368	142	
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,657,810	468	35	3	9		16		69	45	
Pittsburgh, Pa.	564,878	150	28		15		44	2	24	14	
St. Louis, Mo.	734,667	187	30	2	1		6		42	17	
From 300,000 to 500,000 inhabit- ants:											
Buffalo, N. Y.	454,112	80	5		5		6		18	16	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	402,175	83	14		3		4		22	11	
Los Angeles, Cal.	238,914	80	3		9		2		33	5	
Milwaukee, Wis.	417,054	80	6	1			6		19	8	
Newark, N. J.	389,106	19	13	1	5		5		39	8	
New Orleans, La.	361,221	118	16	2					33	20	
San Francisco, Cal.	448,502	64	8		74		4		17	12	
Washington, D. C.	253,378	87	2		2		1		10	12	
From 200,000 to 300,000 inhabit- ants:											
Columbus, Ohio.	204,567	68	3	1			2		10	10	
Jersey City, N. J.	233,921	60	13		2		3		18	7	
Louisville, Ky.	235,114	74	4				1		24	12	
Portland, Oreg.	200,601	29	2				1		2	4	
Providence, R. I.	245,030	75	7		1	1	3		9	11	
Rochester, N. Y.	241,518	43	3				2		11	1	
Seattle, Wash.	213,029	63	2		2		1		27	4	
From 100,000 to 200,000 inhabit- ants:											
Albany, N. Y.	162,661	74			1		15		8	4	
Bridgeport, Conn.	115,289	32	2						5		
Cambridge, Mass.	110,357	25	2		1		2		5	4	
Camden, N. J.	102,465		2						3		
Dayton, Ohio.	123,794	33	6						8	5	
Fall River, Mass.	125,443				1		1		9	3	
Grand Rapids, Mich.	123,227	24	9				1		2	1	
Hartford, Conn.	107,038	27	4				2			3	
Lowell, Mass.	111,604	28	1		2				1	1	
Nashville, Tenn.	114,899	26	2	1			3		2	4	
New Bedford, Mass.	111,230	32	2	1	1				5	4	
Oakland, Cal.	183,062	41	2		2		1			4	
Reading, Pa.	103,361	25	4						3	1	
Richmond, Va.	134,917	39	1				2		5	5	
Toledo, Ohio.	184,126	64	6		4				6	9	
Trenton, N. J.	106,831	45	4				1		6	9	
Worcester, Mass.	157,732	45	2						10	6	
From 50,000 to 100,000 inhabit- ants:											
Altoona, Pa.	56,553	16	1							1	
Atlantic City, N. J.	53,952	7	1				1		1		
Bayonne, N. J.	65,271	23	2							2	
Berkeley, Cal.	52,105				3						
Binghamton, N. Y.	52,191	20	1						2	1	
Brockton, Mass.	64,043	16	1		2		1		2	2	
Charleston S. C.	60,121	28	5							2	
Duluth, Minn.	89,331		2	1			4		3	1	
Evansville, Ind.	71,284	12	2						4	1	
Harrisburg, Pa.	69,493	19	2	1					4	1	
Hoboken, N. J.	74,904		1				1		7	1	
Johnstown, Pa.	64,642	14	5	1			2		3	1	
Kansas City, Kans.	94,271		1		1				5	1	
Little Rock, Ark.	53,811	14	1				1				
Lynn, Mass.	58,207	16	1				2		5	3	
Manchester, N. H.	75,635		1		1						
Mobile, Ala.	55,573	29	1	1						6	
Passaic, N. J.	66,276	20	2	1	2				5	3	
Pawtucket, R. I.	26,501	20								2	
Rockford, Ill.	52,337	17	1				1			3	
Schenectady, N. Y.	50,503	22	1	2		2	1		1		
South Bend, Ind.	65,114	10							1		
Springfield, Ill.	57,972	18								5	
Springfield, Ohio.	20,658	9	1				1				
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	73,660	19	1				2		4	1	



**DIPHTHERIA, MEASLES, SCARLET FEVER, AND TUBERCULOSIS—Contd.**  
**City Reports for Week Ended Aug. 29, 1914—Continued.**

Cities.	Population as of July 1, 1914. (Es- timated by United States Census Bureau.)	Total deaths from all causes.	Diph- theria.		Measles.		Scarlet fever.		Tubercu- losis.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
From 25,000 to 50,000 inhabitants:											
Alameda, Cal.	26,350	8			3						
Aurora, Ill.	33,022	12								2	
Butte, Mont.	41,781	23	1				1		4	1	
Chelsea, Mass.	32,452	11	4	1			1				
Chicopee, Mass.	28,057	7	5								
Danville, Ill.	30,847	8									
East Orange, N. J.	39,852								3		
Elmira, N. Y.	37,816	10	1						3	1	
Everett, Mass.	37,381	4	2	1	1				1	1	
Fitchburg, Mass.	40,507	7								1	
Galveston, Tex.	40,289	16	1								
Haverhill, Mass.	47,071	11	1				2		1	3	
Kalamazoo, Mich.	45,842	19	2						2		
La Crosse, Wis.	31,367	12			1					3	
Lancaster, Pa.	49,685		3						2		
Lexington, Ky.	38,819	14					1		2	2	
Lynchburg, Va.	31,830	11									
Malden, Mass.	48,979	8	4	1			1		1	1	
Medford, Mass.	25,240	1									
Moline, Ill.	26,402	5								1	
Newcastle, Pa.	39,569		1								
Newport, Ky.	31,517	11					1	1	2	2	
Newport, R. I.	29,154	11								1	
Newton, Mass.	42,455	8							1	1	
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	35,127	12									
Norristown, Pa.	39,265	6			1						
Orange, N. J.	31,968	5							3		
Pasadena, Cal.	40,880	6					1			1	
Pittsfield, Mass.	36,531	15							3		
Portsmouth, Va.	37,509	13									
Racine, Wis.	44,528	7							2	1	
Roanoke, Va.	40,574	10	16	1			1		1	1	
Sacramento, Cal.	62,717	6	3		4		1		1	1	
San Diego, Cal.	48,900	3	3				1		2	2	
South Omaha, Nebr.	26,368	6									
Superior, Wis.	44,344	6									
Taunton, Mass.	35,631	8					1		1	1	
Waltham, Mass.	29,688	3							1	1	
West Hoboken, N. J.	40,647		3	1							
Wheeling, W. Va.	42,817	15	1							1	
Wilmington, N. C.	27,781	19	1		1				1	1	
York, Pa.	49,430										
Zanesville, Ohio.	29,949						1				
Less than 25,000 inhabitants:											
Ann Arbor, Mich.	14,948	5			1		5		5		
Calro, Ill.	15,392						1	1			
Cambridge, Ohio.	12,640	7									
Clinton, Mass.	13,075	4									
Concord, N. H.	22,291	8									
Cumberland, Md.	23,846	13					1		2	2	
Dunkirk, N. Y.	19,007	6							1		
Galesburg, Ill.	23,570	2								1	
Harrison, N. J.	16,160	2							2		
Kearny, N. J.	21,967	4	4	2			1		3		
Key West, Fla.	21,150	3								1	
Kokomo, Ind.	19,994	3	1								
Massillon, Ohio.	14,912	1			1						
Melrose, Mass.	16,887	3					1				
Morristown, N. J.	13,633	4									
Muncie, Ind.	24,939	8			1					1	
Muscatine, Iowa.	17,074	2									
Nanticoke, Pa.	21,756	11	3		4		1				
Newburyport, Mass.	15,147	6							2		
New London, Conn.	20,557	5									
North Adams, Mass.	22,019	4									
Northampton, Mass.	19,766	9							2	1	
Palmer, Mass.	8,955	2									
Pascagoula, Miss.		1									
Plainfield, N. J.	22,755	5			2		3		2		
Pottstown, Pa.	16,498	6								1	
Rutland, Vt.	14,417	5	1								
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	12,813	3							2	1	
Steelton, Pa.	15,126	4							1	1	
Vineyard Haven, Mass.							1			1	
Weymouth, Mass.	13,564	4							2		
Wilkinsburg, Pa.	21,791	9					1				
Woburn, Mass.	15,755	9									

## IN INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

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### PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

#### Cholera—Plague—Manila.

The following information has been received from Asst. Surg. Duffy, of the United States Public-Health Service, acting chief quarantine officer for the Philippine Islands: Cholera and plague have been notified in Manila as follows: Week ended July 25, 1914, cholera, 6 cases with 3 deaths; plague, 1 case with 1 death. Week ended August 1, 1914, cholera, 10 cases with 9 deaths.

The case of plague notified during the week ended July 25, 1914, occurred at 801 Calle Jaboneros, which is on the outskirts of the district which was a focus of infection some months previously and in which plague rats were found. It occurred nearer the water front than any previous case. The patient, a Chinese house boy, was taken sick July 22, and immediately removed to the San Lazaro Hospital, where he died on the night of July 23, 1914. Autopsy and laboratory findings confirmed the diagnosis of plague.

## FOREIGN REPORTS.

### CUBA.

#### Communicable Diseases—Habana.

Communicable diseases were notified in Habana during the period from August 10 to 20, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.	Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remain- ing under treat- ment.
Diphtheria.....	4	.....	4	Scarlet fever.....	4	.....	8
Leprosy.....	8	1	265	Typhoid fever.....	24	7	62
Measles.....	5	.....	25	Varicella.....	1	.....	1
Paratyphoid fever....	2	1	2				

### JAPAN.

#### Plague—Typhus Fever.

Plague and typhus fever were notified in Japan during the week ended August 22, 1914, as follows:

*Plague.*—Yokohama and vicinity, 2 cases with 1 death; total from the beginning of the outbreak, May 23, 1914, 23 cases with 19 deaths.

*Typhus fever.*—Tokyo, 1 case, making a total from the beginning of the outbreak in March, 1914, of 4,115 cases. The fatality from the disease has not been reported.

#### Communicable Diseases.

Communicable diseases were notified for the Empire of Japan, exclusive of the island of Taiwan, for the month of June, 1914, as follows:

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.	Total from Jan. 1, 1914.	
			Cases.	Deaths.
Diphtheria.....	1,250	275	9,624	2,534
Dysentery.....	1,634	247	2,244	354
Paratyphoid fever.....	587	52	2,284	275
Plague.....	27	21	66	57
Scarlet fever.....	115	5	821	56
Smallpox.....	112	22	353	77
Typhoid fever.....	2,863	459	12,291	2,194
Typhus fever.....	1,265	214	6,702	1,113

## JAVA.

## Plague.

Plague was notified in east Java for the month of June, 1914, as follows:

Districts.	Cases.	Deaths.
Kediri.....	246	238
Madura.....	79	69
Paseroean.....	929	815
Surabaya.....	51	43
Total.....	1,305	1,165

## PERU.

## Status of Plague.

Plague was notified in Peru for the period from June 8 to July 5, 1914, as follows:

Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing July 5, 1914.	Places.	New cases.	Remain- ing July 5, 1914.
Catacaos.....	1	.....	Mollendo.....	2	.....
La Huaca.....	1	.....	Plura.....	5	2
Lima (city).....	2	3	Surco.....	7	1
Lima (country).....	2	1	Trujillo.....	.....	2

## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX.

## Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 18, 1914.

[From medical officers of the Public Health Service, American consuls, and other sources.]

## CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
China:				
Amoy—				
Kulangsü.....	Aug. 1.....	1	.....	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	July 12-18.....	1	1	
India:				
Bombay.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	36	25	
do.....	.....	29	16	
Madras.....	July 12-18.....	8	8	
Negapatam.....	June 1-30.....	2	2	
Rangoon.....				
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 19-Aug. 1....	16	12	
Russia:				
Podolia.....				July 19-Aug. 2: Cases, 254; deaths, 85.
Bratzlaw.....	July 26-Aug. 2....	1	.....	
Jampol.....	July 19-Aug. 2....	25	8	
Litine.....	July 26-Aug. 2....	8	3	
Vinnitza.....	July 19-Aug. 2....	220	74	

## YELLOW FEVER.

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	Aug. 9-15.....	.....	1	Supplemental.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 18, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	Aug. 9-22.....	2	1	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	July 19-25.....	13	9	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Java—				
Provinces.....				June 1-30: Cases, 1,305; deaths, 1,165.
Kediri.....	June 1-30.....	246	238	
Madiocn.....	do.....	79	69	
Paseroean.....	do.....	929	815	
Surabaya.....	do.....	51	43	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 6-12.....	2	2	
Damietta.....	July 17.....	1		
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	Aug. 2-8.....	16	17	
Moulmine.....	July 12-18.....	9	9	
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	160	148	
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwan—				
Kagi.....	July 26-Aug. 8.....	10	13	
Yokohama.....	Aug. 9-15.....	2	1	
<b>Russia:</b>				
Astrakhan.....				Total, May 25-July 13: Cases, 49; deaths, 49.
Kirghis steppe—				
Betas-Tschagal.....	May 25-July 15.....	2		
Manyseh-Tschagal.....	do.....	5		
Kalmuck steppe—				
Archanskoge-Tebe.....	do.....	4		
Gubja.....	do.....	4		
Schitkur.....	do.....	1		
<b>Turkey in Asia:</b>				
Beirut.....	July 19-Aug. 1.....	2		

**SMALLPOX.**

<b>Brazil:</b>				
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 19-Aug. 1....	299	66	
<b>Canada:</b>				
British Columbia—				
Vancouver.....	Aug. 18-31.....	2		
Ontario—				
Hamilton.....	Aug. 1-31.....	3		
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	Aug. 9-15.....		3	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	July 19-25.....	2	1	
<b>China:</b>				
Tsingtau.....	July 5-11.....	2		
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Borneo.....				In the western part, July 5-11: Cases, 153; deaths, 50.
Java.....				In the western part, including Batavia, July 5-11: Cases, 107; deaths, 23.
Batavia.....	July 5-11.....	25	6	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	July 26-Aug. 1....	1		
Madras.....	do.....	3		
Rangoon.....	June 1-30.....	2		
<b>Japan:</b>				
Taiwan.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		June 1-30: Cases, 112; deaths, 22.
<b>Mexico:</b>				Total Jan. 1-June 30: Cases, 350; deaths, 77. Exclusive of Taiwan.
Chihuahua.....	Aug. 17-29.....		9	
<b>Portugal:</b>				
Lisbon.....	Aug. 2-15.....	4		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received During Week Ended Sept. 18, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Russia:				
Moscow.....	July 5-18.....	7	3	
Spain:				
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-22.....	2		
Switzerland:				
Geneva.....	July 5-11.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	July 19-Aug. 15...	8	5	
Mersina.....	Aug. 2-8.....	2		
Turkey in Europe:				
Saloniki.....	Aug. 9-15.....		7	

**Reports Received from June 27 to Sept. 11, 1914.****CHOLERA.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Ceylon:				
Colombo.....	June 14-20.....	1	1	
Uda Pusselawa, district.....	June 7-13.....			Present in Kumbalagamuwu and the neighboring tea estates.
China:				
Hankow.....	July 12-18.....	1		From up-country districts.
Chaochowfu.....	July 4.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	4		
Hongkong.....	May 17-23.....	1	1	
Dutch East Indies:				
Java—				
Batavia.....	Aug. 28-July 4....	1	1	
Moluccas—				
Menado.....	June 21-27.....	42	14	
Sunda Islands.....	June 6-13.....	44	23	In Bali and Lombok.
India:				
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 20.....	82	64	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 25.....	96	51	
Calcutta.....	May 10-July 18.....		236	
Madras.....	May 31-July 25.....	76	55	Aug. 17, present.
Moolmine.....	June 7-13.....	1	1	
Negapatam.....	May 14-July 11.....	20	20	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	8	7	
Indo-China.....				Jan. 1-May 10: Cases, 123; deaths, 64. May 21-June 20: Cases, 22.
Battambang.....	June 11-20.....	4		
Saigon.....	June 2-July 18....	30	12	
Persia:				
Anzali.....	June 15.....	1		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	July 4-18.....	17	15	
Russia:				
Podolia—				
Letichev.....	July 10.....	2	2	
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13....		253	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-July 5.....	83	74	
Turkey in Europe:				
Adrianople.....	May 14-19.....		2	
Constantinople.....	July 15.....	1		

**YELLOW FEVER.**

Brazil:				
Bahia.....	May 10-Aug. 9....	18	14	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-15.....		1	
Ecuador:				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-31.....	3	1	
Venezuela:				
Caracas.....	June 1-30.....	1	1	
Maracaibo.....	June 15.....			Present in light form. No cases since.



## CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.

Reports Received from June 27 to Sept. 11, 1914—Continued.

## PLAGUE.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	May 17-Aug. 8....	7	7	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-July 31....		3	
<b>British East Africa:</b>				
Mombasa.....	June 1-30.....		1	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 19-July 18....	89	85	
<b>China.</b>				Jan. 1-Apr. 30. present in Hoks-chan, Shuntak, Tangsching, and Tungkun. Apr. 3-17, present in Kan-lai and San-hu, 20 miles distant from Pakhol. June 6, still present in vicinity of Swatow. June 20, improving in the Chaochow and Puning districts.
Amoy.....	June 20-July 18....			Present: July 13, present in inland villages.
Kulangsu.....	May 20.....	1		
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30....	378		
Chinchew.....	May 30-June 6....			Present 30 miles north from Amoy.
Fatshan.....	May 13.....			Present.
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 25....	898	736	Total, Jan. 4-July 25: Cases, 2,117; deaths, 1,669.
<b>Cuba.</b>				Total, Mar. 5-Aug. 14: Cases, 43; deaths, 9.
El Caney.....	Aug. 4.....	2		In vicinity.
Santiago.....				June 30-Aug. 14: Cases, 14; deaths, 3. Including previous reports.
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Provinces.....				Total, Apr. 1-May 31: Cases, 2,482; deaths, 2,220.
Kediri.....	Apr. 1-May 30....	472	454	
Madloen.....	do.....	173	151	
Paseroean.....	do.....	1,699	1,486	
Surabaya.....	do.....	138	129	
<b>Ecuador:</b>				
Guayaquil.....	May 1-June 30....	6	3	
<b>Egypt.</b>				Total, Jan. 1-Aug. 5: Cases, 173; deaths, 92.
Alexandria.....	June 2-Aug. 5....	26	12	
Port Said.....	June 9-July 29....	19	8	
<b>Provinces—</b>				
Assiout.....	May 25-June 20....	5	1	
Charkieh.....	July 13.....	1	1	
Fayoum.....	May 27-July 5....	7	2	
Garbieh.....	July 24.....	1		
Gizeh.....	May 27-June 24....	6	3	
Menouf.....	June 17.....	1		
Minieh.....	May 23-July 12....	10	5	
<b>German East Africa:</b>				
Dar es Salaam.....	May 2-June 10....	7	3	
Muanza.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 18....	7	5	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Liverpool.....	Aug. 8-12.....	9	3	
<b>Hawaii:</b>				
Panauhau.....	Aug. 17.....	1	1	
<b>India.</b>				Total, Apr. 27-July 4: Cases, 45,955; deaths, 40,498.
Bassein.....	Apr. 26-June 20....	31	29	
Bombay.....	May 17-July 25....	498	420	
Calcutta.....	May 10-July 18....		146	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 18....	28	27	
Maulmine.....	Apr. 26-July 11....	64	63	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-May 31....	397	376	
<b>Indo-China.</b>				Total: Jan. 1-Apr. 10: Cases, 1,249; deaths, 1,114. May 11-June 20: Cases, 121.
Cholon.....	May 11-June 20....	17		
Pnum Penh.....	do.....	24		
Saigon.....	May 19-July 20....	87	27	
<b>Japan.</b>				Total, Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 39; deaths, 34.
Hodogaya.....	June 9-July 3.....	3		Near Yokohama.
O-No district.....	June 9-15.....	1		
<b>Taiwan (Formosa)—</b>				
Kagi.....	May 3-July 25....	293	260	
Tokyo.....	June 22-Aug. 8....	14	4	
Yokohama.....	July 5-Aug. 1.....	2	3	Total, Apr. 18-July 25: Cases, 43. And vicinity. Total, May 23-Aug. 1: Cases, 21; deaths, 18.
<b>Mauritius.</b>	Apr. 17-23.....	2		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Sept. 11, 1914—Continued.****PLAGUE—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Peru:				
Ancachs.....				No reports of deaths received. Total, Feb. 9-Mar. 22: Cases, 4, including 2 cases, p. 1319, pt. 1. Present. Do. Do.
Casma.....				
Chimbote.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....			
Quarhuay (Huaylas).....	do.....			
Samanca.....	do.....			Do.
Arequipa—				
Mollendo.....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	14		
Cahamarca—				
Contumaza.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	3		
Lambayeque—				
Chiclayo.....	do.....	3		
Guadalupe.....	do.....	1		
Libertad—				
Huacamarca (Otuzco).....	Mar. 23-May 30.....			Present.
Pichipampa (Otuzco).....	Mar. 24-30.....	4		
Salavarry.....	Mar. 23-May 2.....	1		
San Pedro.....	do.....	8		From Pacasmayo.
Unigambal (Santiago de Chuco).....	do.....	16		
Trujillo.....	Mar. 23-June 7.....	16		
Lima—				
Lima.....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	17		
Surco (Matucana).....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	11		July 7, still present.
Piura—				
Catacaos.....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	4		
La Huaca.....	June 8-July 5.....	1		
Piura.....	Mar. 23-July 5.....	12		
Philippine Islands:				
Manila.....	May 17-July 25.....	5	5	May 17, 1 case from s. s. Taisang; from Amoy, May 23, 1 case from s. s. Linan from Amoy, June 12-20, a fatal case from s. s. Linan from Amoy; June 17 a fatal case in the Philippine General Hospital. May 20, 1 case on s. s. Rubi from Hongkong.
Cebu.....				
Russia:				
Astrakhan government—				
Arstthanskoje-Tebe.....	May 25-June 22.....	8	2	
Bulanai.....	May 25-June 14.....	10	10	7 of these cases pneumonic.
Senegal:				
Dakar.....	May 15.....	12		May 17-23, 5 deaths daily among natives.
Siam:				
Bangkok.....	Apr. 19-June 13.....		9	
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	May 10-16.....	2	2	
Turkey in Asia:				
Basra.....	June 24-July 19.....	16	8	
Beirut.....	June 16-July 6.....	2		
Jaffa.....	June 5-27.....	4	3	
Smyrna.....	July 2.....	1		
Zanzibar:				
Zanzibar.....	July 1-14.....	5	4	

**SMALLPOX.**

Algeria:				
Departments—				
Algiers.....	Mar. 1-May 31.....	7		
Constantine.....	do.....	7		
Oran.....	do.....	57		
Arabia:				
Aden.....	June 10-16.....		1	
Australia:				
New South Wales—				
Sydney.....				Total May 8-July 23: Cases, 154 in the metropolitan area and 45 cases in the country districts.
Western Australia—				
Bunbury quarantine station.....	May 5-June 12.....	8	1	From s. s. Kilchattan, from Bombay, including previous report.

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Sept. 11, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
<b>Austria-Hungary:</b>				
Galicia.....	May 17-23.....	10		
Upper Austria.....	do.....	3		
<b>Belgium:</b>				
Liège.....	June 1-6.....		3	
<b>Brazil:</b>				
Bahia.....	June 1-Aug. 8.....	14		
Para.....	May 24-30.....		1	
Pernambuco.....	May 1-July 31.....		34	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 10-July 18.....	790	98	
<b>Canada:</b>				
Manitoba—				
Winnipeg.....	June 14-July 25.....	8		
Ontario—				
Niagara Falls.....	July 15-21.....	1		
Ottawa.....	July 26-Aug. 1.....	1		
Prince Edward Island—				
Charlottetown.....	July 16-22.....	1		
Quebec—				
Quebec.....	July 11-Aug. 8.....	2		
<b>Canary Islands:</b>				
Teneriffe—				
Santa Cruz.....	June 28-Aug. 1.....		7	
<b>Ceylon:</b>				
Colombo.....	May 19-23.....	1		
Uva district—				
Passara.....	June 7-13.....	39	11	Among coolies from India.
<b>China.</b>				May 16-23, present in Kaying and increasing in Choa Chow.
Amoy.....	May 17-June 13.....			Present.
Canton.....	Jan. 1-Apr. 30.....	21		
Chungking.....	May 23.....			Endemic.
Dairen.....	June 7-July 4.....	2		
Hongkong.....	May 10-July 18.....	15	12	Total Jan. 4-May 30: Cases, 93; deaths, 65.
Nanking.....	May 23.....			Always prevalent.
Newchwang.....	June 13.....			Do.
Pakhoi.....	Apr. 17.....			Present, and in San-hu, 20 miles distant.
Shanghai.....	May 18-July 12.....	10	13	Deaths among natives.
Tientsin.....	June 6.....	1		
Tsingtau.....	May 19-June 20.....	19	3	
<b>Dutch East Indies:</b>				
Borneo.....	May 17-June 27.....	301	63	In the western part.
Java.....				In the western part. May 3-July 4: Cases, 1,090; deaths, 202, including Batavia.
Batavia.....	May 3-July 4.....	54	21	
<b>Egypt:</b>				
Alexandria.....	June 4-Aug. 12.....	19	9	
Cairo.....	May 21-July 29.....	170	66	
Port Said.....	May 21-June 6.....	4		
<b>France:</b>				
Bordeaux.....	June 7-July 11.....		4	
Marseille.....	May 1-31.....		2	
Paris.....	May 24-July 11.....	23	1	
<b>Germany:</b>				
Hamburg.....	June 7-27.....	5		May 31-July 11: Cases, 9.
Kehl.....	May 1-31.....		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 8-27.....	1	1	
<b>Great Britain:</b>				
Leeds.....	June 6-July 18.....	4		
Southampton.....	June 29-July 4.....	1		
<b>Greece:</b>				
Athens.....	July 6-12.....		1	
<b>India:</b>				
Bombay.....	May 19-July 25.....	67	42	
Calcutta.....	May 10-July 18.....		187	
Karachi.....	May 24-July 25.....	13	4	
Madras.....	May 17-July 18.....	18	10	
Rangoon.....	Apr. 1-10.....	7	1	
<b>Indo-China:</b>				
Saigon.....	May 12-18.....	2		
<b>Italy:</b>				
Turin.....	July 20-26.....	2		

**CHOLERA, YELLOW FEVER, PLAGUE, AND SMALLPOX—Continued.****Reports Received from June 27 to Sept. 11, 1914—Continued.****SMALLPOX—Continued.**

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks..
Japan.....				Total Jan. 1-May 31: Cases, 238 deaths, 55.
Kobe.....	June 19-23.....	1		
Nagasaki.....	May 18-Aug. 2.....	55	14	
Taiwan (Formosa).....	May 3-July 11.....	13	6	
Yokokama.....	June 23-29.....	1		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	May 18-Aug. 9.....		32	
Juarez.....	Aug. 1.....	2		
Mazatlan.....	June 17-30.....	2	1	
Mexico.....	Jan. 17-Feb. 21.....	99	16	
Monterey.....	June 30-Aug. 16.....		8	
Tampico.....	May 11-July 31.....		70	
Vera Cruz.....	June 1-July 25.....	15	6	
Norway:				
Trondhjem.....	June 1-July 31.....	12		
Peru:				
Callao.....	June 22.....			Decreased.
Lima.....	do.....			Do.
Portugal:				
Lisbon.....	June 14-July 25.....	5		
Russia:				
Batum.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 30.....	7		
Moscow.....	May 10-July 4.....	33	7	
Odessa.....	May 10-Aug. 4.....	6		
Riga.....	May 31-July 11.....	12		
St. Petersburg.....	May 24-July 4.....	75	19	
Vladivostok.....	Apr. 22-May 13.....	8	1	
Warsaw.....	Feb. 1-Apr. 25.....	92	44	
Servia:				
Belgrade.....	May 25-July 19.....	12	2	
Spain:				
Almeria.....	July 1-31.....		1	
Barcelona.....	June 14-July 31.....		28	
Cadiz.....	May 1-31.....		5	
Madrid.....	June 1-30.....		5	
Valencia.....	June 7-Aug. 15.....	47	12	
Switzerland:				
Basel, Canton.....	May 31-June 20.....	14		
Grisons, Canton.....	June 7-13.....	1		
Zurich, Canton.....	July 19-25.....	1		
Turkey in Asia:				
Beirut.....	June 1-July 18.....	33	13	
Damascus.....	Mar. 15-July 11.....	570	277	
Jerusalem.....	May 3-June 25.....	33	2	
Smyrna.....	May 13-June 13.....		5	
Trebizond.....	May 19-June 27.....			Present.
Turkey in Europe:				
Constantinople.....	June 14-July 11.....		3	
Saloniki.....	May 31-Aug. 8.....	15	36	June 6: Present in a mild form among 20,000 refugees from Asiatic Turkey, Chio, and Mitylene.
Union of South Africa:				
Pretoria.....	May 9-23.....	1		

# SANITARY LEGISLATION.

## COURT DECISIONS.

### WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT.

#### Landlord May be Required to Provide Receptacles for Garbage.

KOEFFLER V. STATE, 147 N. W. Rep., 639. May 21, 1914.

The State in the exercise of its police power has the right to pass reasonable health regulations. It is only where the power to regulate has been clearly abused that courts will declare the manner of its exercise to be in violation of constitutional rights.

One provision of a law, which would be valid if standing alone, should not be held to be void because some other provision of the same law, dealing with a different subject, may be invalid.

A law of Wisconsin requiring owners of apartment houses, tenement houses, and lodging or boarding houses to provide receptacles for garbage held valid.

BARNES, J.: The plaintiff in error was convicted for violation of the following provision, contained in section 1636-151, Stats. 1911:

The owner of every apartment house, tenement house, lodging or boarding house, shall furnish suitable covered receptacles for garbage, ashes, and rubbish.

He urges that the statute is void because it is unreasonable and oppressive and also because of indefiniteness in that it fails to specifically define the kind of receptacles that must be provided.

Section 1636-151 was repealed by chapter 588, Laws of 1913, but the repeal does not affect this action. It was a health statute. Whether or not all of its provisions were valid, we do not feel called upon to decide. The sentence above quoted deals with the subject of garbage. The rest of the statute dealt with other matters. We think the garbage provision, if otherwise valid, should not be held to be void because some other provision of the law dealing with a different subject might be invalid. (*Brittingham & Hixon Lumber Co. v. City of Sparta*, 147 N. W., 635, decided herewith, and cases cited therein.)

The State in the exercise of its police power had the right to pass reasonable health regulations. It is only where the power to regulate has been clearly abused that the courts will declare the manner of its exercise to be in violation of constitutional rights. (*Cream City Bill Posting Co. v. Milwaukee*, 147 N. W., 25, decided May 1, 1914, and cases cited therein.) Garbage is often temporarily stored outside of buildings until it is carted away. It is generally offensive and forms a breeding place for flies, and we do not understand that it is claimed that the city might not properly require that garbage be stored in inclosed receptacles. Whether it is or not, we do not think there is any doubt about the right of the State to require that it be so kept. The real objection to the law is that it is made the duty of the landlord to provide the receptacles instead of the duty of the tenant who creates the garbage. Uncovered garbage is just as likely to affect the health and comfort of the occupants of adjacent premises as it is that of the tenant who is responsible for it. It is not unreasonable to require the owner of a parcel of land to see that his premises are so used as not to constitute a nuisance as to the occupants of adjacent premises. This refuse must of necessity be

stored some place if only for a short time, and we do not think the provision requiring the landlord to furnish the storage receptacle is so far without the bounds of reason as to warrant the court in holding it void. It would hardly be said that the owner of such a building as is described in the statute could not be required by law to provide suitable water-closets for the use of his tenants, and yet as far as the general public health is involved the difference between these two conveniences is one of degree only.

Concerning the indefiniteness of the law, little need be said. Almost any water-tight receptacle that has a well-fitting cover will answer the purpose of the law. The legislature could not well go into details as to the dimensions of the receptacle or the material out of which it should be made. Its size must depend in a large degree on the quantity of garbage that is to be stored. This depends on the character of the occupancy of the building and the number of tenants who use a single receptacle. We think any one making an honest effort to comply with the law in the way of securing a suitable receptacle will not encounter very much difficulty in doing so. We suppose that garbage cans are commonly kept for sale in hardware stores in cities. Cans sufficiently large for the accommodation of the garbage accumulations from a large apartment house or boarding house may not be kept in stock by hardware dealers, but they can be readily made.

Judgment affirmed.

#### NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

##### Meat Inspection Ordinance Held Valid.

FELD V. BOARD OF HEALTH OF PASSAIC, 90 Atl. Rep., 672. May 4, 1914.

An ordinance requiring that meat sold in the city must be examined and favorably passed upon by an inspector before and after slaughter is within the powers delegated to the local board of health by the general legislation on the subject.

The fact that the plaintiff held a license from the State board of health authorizing him to slaughter animals does not authorize him to sell the meat from those animals in the city without complying with the city ordinance.

MINTURN, J.: The writ of certiorari in this case removes the ordinance of the city of Passaic, regulating the sale of meat therein. The prosecutor's main contention is that as to him it is confiscatory, and discriminates in its ultimate operation between him and other citizens of the State, engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle for food. He possesses a license from the State board of health, authorizing him to engage in the business, and this he insists gives him the right to sell his product in the Passaic markets without the permission of the local governing body.

The ordinance is designed to prohibit the sale of meat in the city, unless the animal furnishing the meat shall have been examined and favorably passed upon, before and after slaughter, by a meat inspector appointed by the Federal Government, or by a veterinary surgeon or other qualified officer of the city of Passaic, or of a municipality having a system of inspection equal to that adopted by the United States Bureau of Animal Industry. Such an ordinance is clearly within the powers delegated to the local board of health by the general legislation upon the subject. (P. L., 1887, p. 80; P. L., 1881, p. 283; P. L., 1901, p. 186; P. L., 1907, p. 435.) And also by the provisions of the so-called Walsh Act, under which the city of Passaic is governed. (Public L., 1912, p. 650.) The license of the State board of health gave the prosecutor only the power and privilege of slaughtering and not of selling cattle. (P. L., 1910, p. 526.)

The power to pass the ordinance being manifest, the only remaining question is whether in its operation it results unjustly or illegally to the prosecutor, since his claim herein is narrowed to that contention. It may be conceded that the operation of the ordinance in Passaic city would be absolutely destructive of the prosecutor's business therein, and yet the courts uniformly hold, upon the saving governmental



philosophy involved in the *maxim salus populi suprema est lex*, that a manifest police regulation of this character shall not receive judicial condemnation, unless it be clearly arbitrary and unreasonable, and beyond the necessities of the case.

In *Mugler v. Kansas* (123 U. S., 672; 8 Sup. Ct., 273; 31 L. Ed., 205), the Federal Supreme Court sustained an enactment which in its practical operation and ultimate enforcement destroyed valuable property, and eliminated from the sphere of business existence one of the most thriving and profitable industries of the State. And the same may be said of the legislation which the same court supported in the Slaughterhouse cases (16 Wall., 36; 21 L. Ed., 394; 111 U. S., 746; 4 Sup. Ct., 652; 28 L. Ed., 585). Such a loss to the individual is not the direct object of the regulation, but is simply consequential in its nature when not entirely and palpably irrational in its application and operation, and is classed within the category of *damnum absque injuria*. (*L'Hote v. New Orleans*, 177 U. S., 587; 20 Sup. Ct., 788; 44 L. Ed., 899.)

This court in the comparatively recent case of *Bordens Milk Co. v. Board of Health of Montclair* (81 N. J. Law, 219, 80 Atl., 60, affirmed on appeal), involving facts as important in their consequences to the individual prosecutor as these presented here, sustained an ordinance prescribing a test for the sale of milk within the town of Montclair. We there held that a local board of health may prohibit the sale within the municipality of milk from cows that react to the tuberculin test; and that the action of the local board in adopting measures for the protection of the public health will not be set aside by the courts, if the board has acted reasonably upon evidence that might satisfy a reasonable man.

In *Schwarz Bros. v. Board of health of Jersey City* (84 N. J. Law, 735; 87 Atl., 463), the court of errors held that an ordinance which required others that the city dead animal contractor to procure a license for the transportation of dead animals through the streets could not be legally assailed upon the ground that it denied to the citizen the equal protection of the laws, or that it enabled the municipality to take property without due process of law, in violation of the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution, or that it was unreasonable, discriminatory, or monopolistic in character.

These principles become dispositive of the case at bar.

Their application render it manifest that the ordinance under review possessed none of the infirmities or illegal characteristics which the prosecutor seeks to attribute to it, and therefore its validity will be affirmed, with costs.

## STATE LAWS AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

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### KENTUCKY.

#### **Trachoma—Prevention of the Spread of. (Proclamation Bd. of H., Sept. 1, 1914.)**

Whereas trachoma, a highly contagious and infectious chronic eye disease, long a pestilence in the older countries and usually spread by means of wash basins, towels, pencils, and other things used in common by children and families, and which, without prompt recognition and persistent treatment, results in serious and permanent impairment of vision or blindness in a large majority of cases, is officially reported by experts of the United States Public Health Service as widespread in the counties of Breathitt, Clay, Jackson, Lee, Leslie, Owsley, Perry, and adjacent sections, with many cases in Jefferson and Clark counties and more or less spread into almost every other county in Kentucky, presenting to officials and people problems, both health, economic, and humanitarian, demanding prompt and concerted action, especially by school authorities and others having the care of children with whom the ravages of the disease seem most disastrous;

Now, therefore, be it known, that the State Board of Health of Kentucky in the exercise of authority vested in it by law, hereby forbids any person afflicted or suspected to be afflicted with trachoma, commonly known as "red sore eyes," to attend any school, public or private, in this Commonwealth as teacher or pupil, and requests and instructs all physicians, teachers, school trustees, county and city boards of health and other officials and good citizens to assist and cooperate in preventing the further spread of this disease, otherwise likely to entail misery to individuals and a burden upon taxpayers almost beyond calculation in the light of experience with it in other and older countries. It further instructs county and city boards of health, in cooperation with their respective city councils and fiscal courts to inaugurate and execute and to require the heads of families and other persons to execute such sanitary regulations as such board may consider expedient to prevent the spread of trachoma, which is hereby declared to be an epidemic and communicable disease, and to this end they are requested to bring all persons infected with trachoma under prompt and proper treatment during premonitory or other stages of the disease.

#### **Rabies—Muzzling of Dogs Required—Pasteur Treatment Free. (Reg. Bd. of H., Aug. 11, 1914.)**

Under the authority conferred upon it by law, the State board of health hereby requests and directs all persons owning valuable dogs to keep them upon their own premises or to have them carefully muzzled, and sheriffs, chiefs of police, constables, and the people generally are hereby requested and directed to destroy, as painlessly as possible, all unmuzzled dogs running at large with a view to the prevention of hydrophobia. Failure to observe this request is punishable by fine before any magistrate.

Through arrangements with the United States Public Health Service the State board of health is enabled to give the Pasteur treatment at the bacteriological labora-

tory, Bowling Green, Ky., without expense, to individuals who have been bitten by rabid dogs or other animals. Dogs' heads suspected of being mad should be sent to the laboratory, by express prepaid, and the result of the examination will be telephoned or telegraphed.

**VERMONT.**

**Foodstuffs—Protection by Screens or Coverings Required. (Reg. Bd. of H., July 29, 1914.)**

Every person, firm, or corporation engaged in the sale, storage, or transportation of fruit and vegetables which may be eaten uncooked, meats, bakery products, or other foodstuffs used for human consumption shall cause his wares or those under his charge to be properly protected against contamination by insects, dust, dirt, or other unwholesome material by the use of screens or other suitable coverings.

## MUNICIPAL ORDINANCES, RULES, AND REGULATIONS PERTAINING TO PUBLIC HEALTH.

### MOBILE, ALA.

#### Plague—Prevention of the Introduction of—Rat Proofing of Buildings. (Ord. Sept. 1, 1914.)

SECTION 1. All buildings, outhouses, and edifices of whatever description and of whatever material constructed, which lie or shall hereafter lie or be constructed or erected within the following boundaries, that is to say, Mobile River on the east, Royal Street and a line prolonged therefrom on the west, Bayou Marmott or One-Mile Creek on the north, and Mobile Bay on the south, which are used or to be used or erected for the purpose or reasonably fitted for use as markets, public or private, bakery, sausage factory, rendering plant, candy factory, ice-cream factory, hotel kitchen, restaurant kitchen, grain elevator, grain warehouse, feed or grain store, milk depot where milk is received or stored for distribution or sale, or is converted into other dairy products, dairy, store for handling, storing, or selling poultry, game, animals or birds, or for produce or commission business, or dealer in, handling and storing hides, or for dealing in groceries or foodstuffs, or baking houses, or junk shop, or cook shop, shall be rat proofed in the following manner, that is to say:

They shall have their ground floors constructed or reconstructed or made of cement concrete of not less than 3 inches in thickness overlaid with a top dressing of cement and sand finish or mosaic tiling or other impenetrable material laid in cement mortar, and such floor shall, if the ground floor, rest upon the ground or solid filling extending from the ground up to the said floor, without interstices or open spaces, and shall stone, or brick, laid in cement mortar, such walls to be not less than 6 inches thick, extend continuously to walls surrounding said floor, which shall be made of concrete, and to extend into and below the surface of the surrounding ground at least 18 inches without opening below the said floor, except where there is constructed a cellar, and said walls shall extend not less than 1 foot above the level of said ground floor: *Provided, however,* That in lieu of such cement floor a continuous floor of brick, well grouted in cement or bituminous filler, or a continuous floor of asphalt and sand, of not less than 3 inches in thickness, may be used in said buildings as above described.

SEC. 2. In the case of the classes of buildings, outhouses, and superstructures hereinabove enumerated it shall be lawful to install or maintain cellars, but in every such case the cellar shall be inclosed within solid walls of brick, cement, stone, or tiles of not less than 9 inches thickness, with no openings below ground save for plumbing, and with no openings above ground except doors and such windows or light or air vents as will be susceptible of being screened with rods of iron or wire screens of not exceeding a one-half inch mesh or interval, and such cellars shall have the floor constructed in the manner prescribed in the last preceding section; the windows or lights or air vents to such cellar shall be barred with iron bars placed at intervals not exceeding one-half inch, or screened and kept screened with wire screens securely placed and having a mesh of not exceeding one-half inch. The doors, or trapdoors, for entry to such cellars shall be securely fitted in such manner as to prevent the egress or ingress of rats, when closed.

**SEC. 3.** All buildings, outhouses, and superstructures whatsoever that are or were not erected or suitable for the uses described in section 1 of this ordinance or used therefor, but which shall lie within the territory first above described in this ordinance, shall be rat-proofed in either of the three following manners:

**First.** The floor shall be set upon pillars; such pillars to be not less than 18 inches high, the height to be measured from the ground level to the top of said pillars or underpinning, and the intervening space between such building and the ground level to be open on three sides and to be free from all rubbish or other rat-harboring material.

**Second.** The floor shall stand upon a continuous wall of concrete or masonry or other material impermeable by rats, extending on all sides of said building and its attachment without openings, save only such small openings for ventilation not to exceed 1 square foot in area each as may be designed by the architect or owner. Each opening, however, shall have in it adequate rat-proof metal gratings having no space greater than one-half inch square, or one-half inch between bars or rods, which shall be fitted so securely and firmly into such openings as to exclude the passage of rats; and such supporting wall or extension thereof to be of not less, if brick, than 4 inches; if other masonry or concrete, not less than 6 inches in thickness and shall extend downward into the ground not less than 18 inches below the surface to prevent burrowing. And each floor of such building shall, if made of wood, be of matched and jointed flooring and shall extend solidly to all of the walls without interval, and suitable means shall be used beneath all such floors to prevent the running or standing of rats upon the sills, caps, or plates in such a manner that they could reach to the floor and cut the same.

**Third.** The owner may rat-proof the building as provided for in sections 1 and 2 of this ordinance.

**SEC. 4.** When foodstuffs are received or stored only in cans, then such building may, at the discretion of the health officer of the city of Mobile, be classified as not dealing in groceries or foodstuffs, and may be rat-proofed as provided in section 3 of this ordinance.

**SEC. 5.** All wall space, accidental and unnecessary spaces and holes, ventilators, and other openings other than doors and windows in every building, outhouse, and other superstructure in the city of Mobile shall be closed with cement or screened with wire having not less than one-half inch mesh, as the case may require, in such manner as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats: *Provided*, That in all buildings, outhouses, and other superstructures in above-specified district east of Royal Street where there are any spaces in walls between the wall proper and the covering on same, or in ceilings between the ceiling and floor, or other ceiling covering above, said spaces shall be eliminated by the removal of said covering or so closed as to prevent the ingress or egress of rats, and the whole shall be done in such manner as shall be approved by the health officer of the city of Mobile; that all planking and plank walks on and in yards, alleys, alleyways, or other open areas shall be removed and replaced with concrete, brick, or stone laid in cement, gravel, or cinders, or the ground left bare; that any other space whatever not hereinabove specified or condition occurring in the above-specified district of the city of Mobile which may, in the opinion of the health officer of the city of Mobile, be in a nonrat-proof condition, or where the egress or ingress of rats to any building or space is possible, said space shall be opened or filled or blocked off, or said condition altered in manner approved by the health officer of the city of Mobile.

**SEC. 6.** In all cases in which buildings shall hereafter be built or constructed within the corporate limits of the city of Mobile, they shall be rat-proofed as hereinabove provided for buildings in the district lying between Mobile River on the east, Royal Street and a line prolonged therefrom on the west, Bayou Marmott or One-Mile Creek on the north, and Mobile Bay on the south, and in accordance with the use for



which they are intended and subject to the approval of the health officer of the city of Mobile, and the above order shall apply to all substantial repairs of buildings that are in a nonrat-proof condition, and that all repairs or new work whatsoever shall conform to the above specified ordinance for the rat-proofing of buildings. All feed bins or bins for the storage of food for domestic animals shall be constructed of cement, stone, or brick, metal or wood, with close fitting covers or doors, and if said bins are of wood they shall be metal lined and so constructed as to prevent the ingress and egress of rats. And such food for domestic animals shall be kept therein except when taken out for stock feeding, and the bins kept close save during the necessary time required to take feed from or put feed therein.

SEC. 7. All premises, improved and unimproved, in the city of Mobile, and all open lots and areas shall be kept clean and free from all rubbish and similar loose material, and all lumber, boxes, barrels, loose iron, and similar material that may be permitted to remain on such premises shall be placed on supports and elevated not less than 18 inches from the ground with a clear intervening space beneath to prevent the harboring of rats.

SEC. 8. Work necessary to be done in order that any building shall conform to the requirements of this ordinance shall be begun within one week from the date that this ordinance shall take effect, and shall be diligently prosecuted until completed.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful to occupy or maintain any building or structure not constructed in accordance with the requirements of this ordinance, and that it shall be the duty of every owner and occupant of each premise in the city of Mobile to comply with all of the provisions of this ordinance.

SEC. 10. Any person, firm, association, or corporation, who, or which shall violate any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined by the recorder in the sum of not less than \$25 nor more than \$100; and each day's maintenance of any building not in compliance with the terms of this ordinance shall be a separate offense and may be prosecuted and punished accordingly.

#### CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Appropriation for Department of Health, 1914. (Ord. Jan. 19, 1914, as Amended Jan. 26, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That the following amounts, or so much thereof as may be authorized by law and as may be needed, be, and the same are hereby, appropriated for the corporate purposes of the city of Chicago, and also for school, library, and tuberculosis sanitarium purposes, as hereinafter specified, for the fiscal year beginning January 1, 1914, and ending December 31, 1914.

SEC. 2. That for purposes of accounting control, the first figures of the code designations set forth in this bill shall constitute the department, bureau, or group numbers; and the letters and remaining figures of the code designations shall constitute the account numbers of the respective departments, bureaus, and groups.

SEC. 3. That the comptroller and the heads of the other departments, bureaus, and offices of the city government shall administer the amounts appropriated in this bill by standard accounts as specified by code numbers, and in accordance with the official manual of the department of finance, in which is specified the detail of commodities, services, benefits, and claims chargeable to said standard accounts, respectively, and they are hereby prohibited from incurring any liabilities against any account in excess of the amount herein authorized for such account and from changing any salary or wages item herein, and from incurring any liability which will necessitate a transfer from the appropriations for salaries and wages in their respective department.

SEC. 4. That the appropriation herein of amounts for the payment of "unpaid bills" or "contract liabilities" shall not be construed as an approval of any of said bills or contract liabilities by this council, but shall be regarded only as the provision of a



fund for the payment thereof when said bills or contract liabilities have been found to be valid and legal obligations against the city of Chicago, and have been properly vouchered and audited.

SEC. 5. That the titles and the compensation fixed herein for same, of positions under civil service, are, and shall be construed to be, the official civil-service title and the official compensation for same of the positions for which appropriations are made, in accordance with the classification of positions made under the provisions of an ordinance passed by the city council July 15, 1912, authorizing the classification of all civil-service positions and providing for uniform grading and compensation in the classified service of the city based upon character and responsibility of duties and seniority, and efficiency in the performance of same.

\* \* \* \* \*

#### DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.

##### Commissioner's office:

###### Salaries and wages—

Commissioner of health.....	\$10,000.00
Assistant commissioner of health.....	4,500.00
Secretary.....	3,000.00
Office secretary.....	1,980.00
Senior statistical clerk.....	1,500.00
Senior clerk.....	1,440.00
Senior stenographer.....	1,440.00
Junior stenographer.....	1,200.00
Junior stenographer.....	960.00
Junior stenographer, 2 at \$840.....	1,680.00
Junior clerk, 3 at \$840.....	2,520.00
Messenger.....	720.00
Messenger.....	600.00
Messenger, 2 at \$540.....	1,080.00

37-A..... \$32,620.00

##### Bureau of medical inspection:

###### Office of bureau chief—

###### Salaries and wages—

Bureau chief of medical inspection.....	3,900.00
Principal clerk.....	1,800.00
Senior clerk, 2 at \$1,320.....	2,640.00
Junior clerk, 4 at \$1,200.....	4,800.00
Junior clerk, 2 at \$1,080.....	2,160.00
Junior clerk, 4 at \$960.....	3,840.00
Junior clerk, 6 at \$840.....	5,040.00
Junior stenographer, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Junior stenographer, 4 at \$840.....	3,360.00
Messenger.....	540.00

##### Division of contagious diseases—

###### Salaries and wages—

Assistant bureau chief of medical inspection.....	2,760.00
Supervising medical inspector, 3 at \$1,740.....	5,220.00
Medical inspector, 3 at \$1,440.....	4,320.00
Supervising health officer, 3 at \$1,320 (part time).....	3,960.00
Supervising health officer, 20 months at \$110 per month (part time).....	2,200.00
Quarantine officer, 21 at \$1,200.....	25,200.00
Quarantine officer, 7 at \$1,080.....	7,560.00
Health officer, 18 at \$960 (part time).....	17,280.00
Health officer, 25 at \$900 (part time).....	22,500.00
Health officer, 12 at \$840 (part time).....	10,080.00
Vaccinator, 500 days at \$5 per day.....	2,500.00

##### Division of child hygiene—

###### Salaries and wages—

Assistant bureau chief of medical inspection.....	2,040.00
Superintendent of nurses.....	1,620.00
Medical inspector.....	1,440.00
Supervising health officer, 3 at \$1,320 (part time).....	3,960.00
Supervising health officer, 20 months at \$110 per month (part time).....	2,200.00

## Bureau of medical inspection—Continued.

## Division of child hygiene—Continued.

## Salaries and wages—Continued.

Supervising dentist.....	\$1,200.00
Dental surgeon, 10 at \$960 (part time).....	9,600.00
Supervising field nurse, 6 at \$1,200.....	7,200.00
Health officers, 312 months at \$80 (part time).....	24,960.00
Health officers, 408 months at \$75 (part time).....	30,600.00
Health officers, 186 months at \$70 (part time).....	13,020.00
Attending physicians (infant welfare), 16 months at \$75 per month (part time).....	1,200.00
Field nurses, 27, at \$1,020.....	27,540.00
Field nurses, 18, at \$960.....	17,280.00
Field nurses, 576 months, at \$75 per month.....	43,200.00
Attendants (female) (infant welfare stations), 16 months, at \$50 per month.....	800.00

37-A2.....

\$321,440.00

Overtime for regular employees, when directed, at not to exceed the regular rate of employee affected, 37-A3.....

500.00

## Bureau of hospitals, baths, and lodging house:

## Salaries and wages—

Bureau chief of hospitals, etc.....	2,220.00
Medical inspectors, 2, at \$1,500.....	3,000.00
Medical inspector.....	1,440.00
Junior clerk.....	840.00
Junior stenographer.....	840.00

37-A6.....

\$8,340.00

## Contagious Disease Hospital. (Meals furnished to all employees except as otherwise noted):

## Salaries and wages—

Medical superintendent of Contagious Disease Hospital.....	1,980.00
Senior hospital physician.....	1,500.00
Head nurse.....	1,200.00
Hospital nurses, 192 months, at \$65.....	12,480.00
Hospital physician.....	1,080.00
Intern.....	360.00
Junior cook.....	600.00
Junior cooks, 2, at \$420.....	840.00
Maids, 132 months, at \$30.....	3,960.00
Mechanical assistant.....	1,200.00
Stationary fireman (no meals to be furnished).....	1,152.00
Water tenders, 18 months, at \$105.....	1,890.00
Seamstress.....	360.00
Watchman.....	720.00
Janitor.....	600.00
Yardman.....	600.00
Senior ambulance surgeon.....	1,440.00
Ambulance surgeon.....	1,320.00
Ambulance surgeons, 3, at \$1,080 (board and lodging furnished).....	3,240.00
Ambulance attendant.....	1,000.00
Ambulance attendants, 3, at \$800 (board and lodging furnished).....	2,400.00
Chauffeurs, 3, at \$1,200.....	3,600.00
Chauffeurs, 2, at \$960 (board and lodging furnished).....	1,920.00

37-A7.....

45,442.00

## Isolation Hospital. (Meals furnished to all employees):

## Salaries and wages—

Medical superintendent of Isolation Hospital.....	1,800.00
Head nurse and housekeeper.....	1,000.00
Orderly.....	900.00
Hospital nurses, 3, at \$800.....	2,400.00
Maids, 2, at \$360.....	720.00

37-A9.....

6,820.00

**Iroquois Memorial Hospital. (Meals furnished to all employees):****Salaries and wages—**

Medical superintendent, Emergency Hospital.....	\$1,500.00
Hospital physician.....	1,080.00
Interne.....	360.00
Hospital nurses, 2, at \$840.....	1,680.00
Orderly.....	780.00
Janitor.....	780.00
Maid.....	360.00

37-A10..... \$6,540.00

**Municipal lodging house for men:****Salaries and wages—**

Superintendent municipal lodging house.....	1,500.00
Senior caretaker.....	1,080.00
Janitor and caretaker.....	960.00
Janitor.....	720.00
Emergency help (as needed).....	1,200.00

37-A11..... 5,460.00

**Public baths:****Salaries and wages—**

Custodian of baths, 14 at \$1,200.....	16,800.00
Custodian of baths, 2 at \$1,020.....	2,040.00
Quarantine officer.....	1,000.00
Stationary firemen, 3 at \$1,152.....	3,456.00
Bathing attendant, 18 at \$720.....	12,960.00

37-A12..... 36,256.00

**Bureau of vital statistics:****Salaries and wages—**

Bureau chief of vital statistics.....	2,800.00
Assistant bureau chief of vital statistics.....	2,280.00
Medical clerk.....	1,500.00
Senior clerk.....	1,440.00
Senior statistical clerk.....	1,320.00
Medical clerk.....	1,200.00
Junior clerk.....	1,200.00
Quarantine officer, 4 at \$1,080.....	4,320.00
Junior stenographer.....	1,080.00
Junior clerk.....	1,080.00
Junior clerk, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Junior stenographer.....	960.00
Junior clerk, 2 at \$840.....	1,680.00

37-A13..... 22,780.00

Overtime, when directed, at not to exceed the regular rate of pay for employee affected,

37-A14..... 375.00

**Bureau of food inspection:****Salaries and wages—**

Bureau chief of food inspection.....	2,400.00
Assistant bureau chief of food inspection.....	2,100.00
Supervising food inspector, 3 at \$1,620.....	4,860.00
Veterinarian.....	1,500.00
Senior clerk.....	1,440.00
Food inspector, 16 at \$1,440.....	23,040.00
Food inspector, 20 at \$1,380.....	27,600.00
Food inspector, 28 at \$1,320.....	36,960.00
Food inspector, 21 at \$1,200.....	25,200.00
Junior clerk.....	1,200.00
Junior clerk, 3 at \$960.....	2,880.00
Junior stenographer, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Junior clerk, 3 at \$840.....	2,520.00
Junior stenographer.....	840.00

37-A15..... 134,460.00

## Bureau of sanitary inspection:

## Office of bureau chief—

## Salaries and wages—

Bureau chief of sanitary inspection.....	\$3,800.00
Senior clerk.....	1,500.00
Senior clerk.....	1,320.00
Junior clerk.....	1,200.00
Junior clerk, 2 at \$1,080.....	2,160.00
Junior stenographer.....	1,080.00
Junior stenographer, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Junior clerk, 4 at \$960.....	3,840.00
Junior stenographer.....	1,920.00
Junior clerk, 4 at \$840.....	3,360.00
Junior stenographer, 2 at \$840.....	1,680.00

## Division of housing and sanitation—

## Salaries and wages—

Assistant bureau chief of sanitary inspection.....	2,520.00
Supervising sanitary and plumbing inspector.....	1,800.00
Supervising sanitary and plumbing inspector, 4 at \$1,740.....	6,960.00
Sanitary and plumbing plan examiner, 2 at \$1,740.....	3,480.00
Sanitary and plumbing plan examiner, 2 at \$1,500.....	3,000.00
Engineering draftsman.....	1,500.00
Sanitary inspector, 5 at \$1,440.....	7,200.00
Sanitary inspector, 7 at \$1,320.....	9,240.00
Sanitary inspector, 26 at \$1,200.....	31,200.00
Sanitary inspector, 10 at \$1,080.....	10,800.00
Ventilation inspector in charge.....	2,400.00
Ventilation engineer, 2 at \$1,500.....	3,000.00
Ventilation inspector, 3 at \$1,200.....	3,600.00

## Division of plumbing and miscellaneous inspection—

## Salaries and wages—

Supervising sanitary and plumbing inspector.....	1,740.00
Plumbing inspector, 24 at \$1,716.....	41,184.00
Sanitary inspector for rendering plants.....	1,500.00
Sanitary inspector, 5 at \$1,080.....	5,400.00

37-A16.....

\$158,564.00

## Board of examiners of plumbers:

## Salaries and wages—

Secretary, boards of examiners.....	3,000.00
Master plumber (member).....	1,716.00
Journeyman plumber (member).....	1,716.00
Junior stenographer.....	900.00
Junior clerk.....	1,200.00

37-A18.....

8,592.00

## Laboratory—Director's office:

## Salaries and wages—

Director of laboratory.....	2,640.00
Junior stenographer.....	1,080.00
Junior clerk, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Junior stenographer.....	960.00
Laboratory assistant, 2 at \$960.....	1,920.00
Laboratory assistant.....	780.00
Laboratory assistant, 2 at \$720.....	1,440.00
Laboratory assistant, 2 at \$720 (payable from water fund).....	1,440.00
Laborer.....	780.00
Laborer.....	720.00
Janitor.....	720.00

## Division of bacteriology:

## Salaries and wages—

Principal bacteriologist.....	2,000.00
Senior bacteriologist.....	1,800.00
Senior bacteriologist, 2 at \$1,600.....	3,200.00
Senior bacteriologist (payable from water fund).....	1,600.00
Junior bacteriologist, 2 at \$1,320.....	2,640.00
Junior bacteriologist, 3 at \$1,200.....	3,600.00

## Division of chemistry:

## Salaries and wages—

Principal sanitary chemist .....	\$1,980.00
Senior sanitary chemist .....	1,800.00
Senior sanitary chemist (payable from water fund) .....	1,600.00
Junior sanitary chemist .....	1,500.00
Junior sanitary chemist, 2 at \$1,200 .....	2,400.00

38,520.00

Less amount payable from water fund..... 4,640.00

37-A19.....

\$33,880.00

Overtime, when directed, at not to exceed the regular rate of pay for employee affected,

37-A20..... 275.00

Salaries, 37-A23..... 3,500.00

General supplies, 37-C..... 40,750.00

Supplies, 37-C23..... 7,000.00

Material for repairs and replacements, 37-D..... 3,500.00

Material for repairs and replacements, 37-D23..... 500.00

Repairs and replacements by contract or open order, 37-E..... 4,350.00

Reconstruction of third story of administration building of Contagious Disease Hospital, to make bath and bedrooms comply with city ordinances, 37-E1..... 1,000.00

Labor and material for piping steam from Contagious Disease Hospital to Isolation Hospital, 37-E2..... 400.00

Cleaning and painting inside of Contagious Disease Hospital, 37-E4..... 1,000.00

Labor and material to install bathing facilities at municipal lodging house to comply with city ordinances, 37-E8..... 2,000.00

Repairs or replacements by contract or open order, 37-E23..... 500.00

Apparatus, machinery, vehicles, and harness, 37-F..... 9,000.00

Purchase of furniture, fittings, and library, 37-G..... 1,800.00

Printing, stationery, and office supplies, 37-H..... 18,400.00

Printing quadrennial report, 37-H1..... 2,500.00

Advertising, 37-I..... 200.00

Street-car transportation, 37-J..... 1,000.00

Street-car transportation, 37-J23..... 1,000.00

Fuel and power, 37-L..... 12,000.00

Forage, shoeing, boarding, and care of horses, 37-N..... 400.00

Taxes, special assessments, public benefits, etc., 37-R..... 150.00

Services, benefits, claims, and refunds, 37-S..... 18,000.00

Traveling expenses, dairymen, 37-S2..... 11,500.00

Posting atlases, and bringing same up to date in bureau of sanitation, 37-S3..... 1,300.00

For construction of public comfort stations, 37-X..... 27,000.00

Infant welfare service to be further accounted for under standard accounts as expended, 37-Y2..... 4,000.00

Exhibit funds to be further accounted for under standard accounts as expended, 37-Y3..... 2,500.00

Grace Street garbage plant:

For labor required in the operation and maintenance of garbage plant for such period as the mayor in his discretion may determine, 37-A21..... 28,000.00

For chemicals, supplies, and other materials for treatment of garbage for such period as the mayor in his discretion may determine, 37-C21..... 3,000.00

For equipment at garbage plant, 37-F21..... 5,000.00

For miscellaneous expenses at garbage plant to be further accounted for under standard accounts as expended, 37-Y21..... 7,000.00

Municipal lodging house for women:

For salaries, supplies, and other expenses necessary to the operation and maintenance thereof, to be further accounted for under standard accounts as expended, 37-Y4..... 8,000.00

Buildings, sites, loading stations, apparatus, and other equipment composing permanent outfit for removal and disposal of waste and for maintenance and operation (including incidental expense of purchase, installation and inspection—to be further accounted for under standard accounts, as expended):

For the acquisition by purchase, condemnation or otherwise of the land, buildings, and fixtures of the Chicago Reduction Co.'s plant at Thirty-ninth and Iron Streets, 37-X22..... 350,000.00

For repairs, alterations, and renewals of said plant when acquired for incineration or reduction of garbage, 37-X23..... 185,000.00

## Buildings, sites, loading stations, etc.—Continued.

For the maintenance and operation of said plant when acquired, including supplies:

## Salaries and wages—

Superintendent of garbage plant for 9 months at \$2,400 per year.....	\$1,800.00
Senior bookkeeper for 9 months at \$1,500 per year.....	1,125.00
Junior clerk for 9 months at \$1,200 per year.....	900.00
Senior clerk for 9 months at \$1,500 per year.....	1,125.00
Timekeeper (junior clerk) for 9 months at \$1,200 per year.....	900.00
Junior stenographer for 9 months at \$1,000 per year.....	750.00
General foreman, garbage plant, for 9 months, at \$2,080 per year.....	1,560.00
Foreman, garbage plant, 2 for 9 months, at \$1,400 per year.....	2,100.00
Foreman, garbage plant, for 9 months, at \$1,080 per year.....	810.00
Hoisting engineer, 2 for 9 months, at \$1,370 per year.....	2,055.00
Assistant engineer for 9 months, at \$900 per year.....	675.00
Superintendent naptha building for 9 months, at \$1,500 per year....	1,125.00
Operator naptha building, 3 for 9 months, at \$1,170 per year.....	2,632.50
Operators' helper, 3 for 9 months, at \$832 per year.....	1,872.00
Grease treater, for 9 months, at \$780 per year.....	585.00
Foreman millhouse, for 9 months, at \$1,050 per year.....	787.50
Junior chemist, for 9 months, at \$1,200 per year.....	900.00
Electrician, 2 for 9 months, at \$1,360 per year.....	2,040.00
Electricians' helper, for 9 months, at \$820 per year.....	615.00
Millwright for 9 months, at \$1,365 per year.....	1,023.75
Millwright for 9 months, at \$1,275 per year.....	956.25
Millwright for 9 months, at \$1,185 per year.....	888.75
Night millwright for 9 months, at \$1,540 per year.....	1,155.00
Millwright helper, two for 9 months, at \$728 per year.....	1,092.00
Foreman of steam fitters for 9 months, at \$1,560 per year.....	1,170.00
Steam fitter, two for 9 months, at \$1,275 per year.....	1,912.50
Blacksmith for 9 months, at \$1,185 per year.....	888.75
Blacksmith helper for 9 months, at \$728 per year.....	546.00
Oiler, two for 9 months, at \$945 per year.....	1,417.50
Watchman, four for 9 months, at \$910 per year.....	2,730.00
Coal weigher and unloading clerk for 9 months, at \$2,340 per year....	1,755.00
Garbage handlers, at 20 cents per hour for 9 months, at \$104,000 per year.....	78,000.00
Total for 9 months, 37-A22.....	\$117,892.50
General supplies for 9 months, 37-C22.....	37,750.00
Material for repairs and replacements for 9 months, 37-D22.....	5,500.00
Repairs and replacements by contract or open order for 9 months, 37-E22.....	8,933.00
Purchase of furniture and fittings and library for 9 months, 37-G22.....	1,000.00
Printing, stationery, and office supplies for 9 months, 37-H22.....	2,000.00
Advertising for 9 months, 37-I22.....	500.00
Fuel and power for 9 months, 37-L22.....	85,500.00
Services, benefits, claims, and refunds for 9 months, 37-S22.....	18,000.00
For the acquisition by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise of the necessary sites and the construction of buildings and equipment thereon required for three plants for the final disposition of garbage, refuse, and miscellaneous waste by reduction, incineration, or otherwise on sites to be fixed by ordinance, and of the necessary sites for loading stations and for the operation and maintenance thereof for 9 months, 37-X21.....	200,000.00
For construction (payable from proceeds of health department building bonds):	
Reconstruction and extension of bath, 16th Ward, 37-X1.....	4,788.98
For extension of building at Mayor Bath, 4647 Gross Avenue, 37-X2.....	9,511.16
New bath, nineteenth ward, 37-X3.....	20,000.00
New bath, fifteenth ward, 37-X4.....	17,500.00
New bath, fifth ward (Ashland Avenue and Thirty-fifth Street, 37-X5).....	23,250.97
New Contagious Disease Hospital, 37-X6.....	292,724.84
Total.....	2,427,512.45

## Waters, Public—Pollution of, Prohibited—Dredging. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)

SECTION 1. That section 1130 of the Chicago Code of 1911 be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1130. *Befouling public waters—Dredging—Penalty.*—No person shall throw, discharge, dump, or deposit, or cause, suffer or procure, to be thrown, discharged, dumped or deposited, in the harbor of the city or anywhere in Lake Michigan within 10 miles



of the corporate limits, any clay, earth, ashes, or other heavy substance or substances, filth, logs, or floating matter, or any obstructions, or any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever, unless said material shall be placed inside of a breakwater so arranged as not to permit the escape of such clay, earth, ashes, or other heavy substance or substances, filth, logs, or floating matter, or obstructions, or refuse matter into the body of Lake Michigan. No tug owner or captain or other person in charge or command of a tug shall tow, inside the harbor, any dumping scow or like vessel, with or without a collapsible or adjustable bottom, loaded with clay, earth, ashes, or other heavy substance or substances, filth, logs, or floating matter or obstructions, or any refuse matter of any kind or description whatever, unless there is on board at the time of such towing an inspector from the department of public works. It shall be unlawful for any dredge or other machine to cut clay or dredge sand or other material from the bed or bottom of the harbor of the city, unless the person present conducting such work have in his possession a permit in writing from the department of public works, in which permit the location and time occupied in such work shall be specified, and such person conducting such work shall produce such permit on demand of the harbor master or any of his assistants. It shall be the duty of the harbor master to cause the arrest of any person in charge of any tug, scow, or dredge who violates any of the provisions of this section, and such person shall be fined not less than \$50 nor more than \$100 for every such offense.

**Meat Food Products—Manufacture of—License Required—Sanitary Regulation of Establishments. (Ord. Apr. 27, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. *Meat food products establishment defined.*—Any place or establishment occupied, used, or maintained for the purpose of pickling, salting, curing, boiling, smoking, drying, extracting, canning, bottling, or preserving by processes other than refrigeration, any meat, fish, poultry, or game, or for any processes of comminuting and mixing or compounding the same, either fresh, salted, pickled, or smoked, with or without added salt or spices, or with or without the addition of edible animal fats, cereals, blood, or sugar, where such product is intended for human food and is made or prepared for the purpose of selling, offering for sale, exposing for sale, or keeping with the intention of selling, shall be deemed a meat food products establishment for the purposes of this ordinance: *Provided*, That licensed restaurants treating any meat, fish, poultry, or game, as aforesaid, for consumption in such restaurant only, and places occupied, used, or maintained exclusively for the rendering of lard and tallow, shall not be considered meat food products establishments: *And provided further*, That establishments under Government inspection, and all carcasses, meats, and meat food products which have been inspected and passed by the United States inspectors, under the rules and regulations of the Bureau of Animal Industry, shall be exempted from the inspection provided for by this ordinance.

SEC. 2. *Meat-food products establishment—License required—Exception.*—No person, firm, or corporation shall establish, maintain, or operate any meat food products establishment without first having obtained a license as hereinafter required; *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation licensed under the general ordinances of the city of Chicago to conduct the business of keeper of a meat market, as described in section 1320, or licensed to conduct the business of a poulterer or fish monger, as described in section 1322, shall be exempt from the provisions of this section if application is made in accordance with the requirements of the following section, and a permit has been issued by the commissioner of health to establish, operate, or maintain a meat food products establishment in connection with such business of meat market, poulterer, or fish monger.

SEC. 3. *Application—Duty of commissioner of health.*—Any person, firm, or corporation desiring a license to establish, maintain, or operate a meat food products estab-

lishment shall make written application to the commissioner of health, stating the name and residence of the applicant, if an individual, or all the members of the firm, if a copartnership, or the names and residences of the principal officers if the applicant is a corporation; also the location and description of the premises where such meat food products establishment is to be conducted, and also if the applicant holds a license to conduct the business of a keeper of a meat market, poulterer, or fish monger at such premises. The commissioner of health shall then make or cause to be made an investigation of the premises, or of the reports of inspection of the premises named and described in said application for the purpose of determining the fitness and suitability of such premises for a meat food products establishment from a sanitary standpoint. The commissioner of health shall then transmit to the mayor the said application, together with his recommendation for or against the issuance of a license. If the mayor shall be satisfied that the applicant or applicants or its chief officers (if it is a corporation) is or are of good character and reputation, and that the premises where the meat food products establishment is to be located are proper and suitable from a sanitary standpoint, he shall issue or cause to be issued a license in accordance with such application.

SEC. 4. *Fee—Date of expiration of license.*—Every such applicant, on compliance with the aforesaid requirements and the payment in advance to the city collector of \$15 per annum, shall receive a license under the corporate seal, signed by the mayor and attested by the city clerk, which shall authorize the person, firm, or corporation therein named to establish, maintain, or operate a meat food products establishment at the place designated therein: *Provided*, That where the applicant is exempt, under section 2 of this article, from the payment of a license fee the commissioner of health shall issue to such applicant a permit to establish, operate, or maintain a meat food products establishment in connection with such business of meat market, poulterer, or fishmonger.

Every such permit issued by the commissioner of health and every such license shall expire on the 30th day of April following the date of its issuance, and may be issued for an unexpired portion of a year upon payment in advance at the rate of \$15 per annum, and proof furnished by the applicant to the commissioner of health that said applicant was not liable for a license fee and did not maintain or operate a meat food products establishment without a license prior to the date fixed in his application; but no such license shall in any case extend beyond the date of expiration hereinabove fixed.

SEC. 5. *License to be posted.*—Every person, firm, or corporation licensed in accordance with the provisions of this article shall immediately post the said license or permit, or cause it to be posted, and shall at all times keep it posted in a conspicuous place within the premises where such meat food products establishment is thereby authorized to be established, maintained, or operated.

SEC. 6. *Revocation of license.*—The commissioner of health may revoke any permit he has issued or at any time recommend the revocation of any license issued under the terms of this article, and the mayor may revoke such license by notice in writing whenever it shall appear to his satisfaction from the recommendation of the commissioner of health, or otherwise, that the licensee has violated the provisions of any law of the State of Illinois or of any ordinance of the city of Chicago relating to the carrying on of the business named in the license.

SEC. 7. *Sanitary requirements.*—It shall be the duty of every person, firm, or corporation conducting, operating, or maintaining a meat food products establishment to keep the floor, side walls, pillars, partitions, ceiling, receptacles, refrigerators, implements, and machinery of every such establishment, and all cars, trucks, and vehicles used for the transportation of food products, in a clean and sanitary condition; and for the purposes of this ordinance unclean and unsanitary conditions shall be deemed to exist if the food in the process of production, preparation, manufacture, packing,

storing, sale, distribution, or transportation is not securely protected from flies, vermin, dust, dirt, and from other foreign or injurious contamination; or if refuse, dirt, or waste products subject to decomposition and fermentation are not removed daily, or if the trucks, trays, boxes, buckets, or other receptacles, or the chutes, platforms, racks, tables, shelves, and knives, saws, cleavers, or other utensils, or the machinery used in moving, handling, cutting, chopping, mixing, canning, or other processes are not thoroughly cleaned daily, or if the clothing of operatives or other persons employed therein is unclean.

**SEC. 8. Sanitary equipment required.**—All meat food products establishments shall be provided with proper doors and screens so as to adequately prevent the contamination of food products from flies.

Every such establishment shall have adequate and convenient toilet rooms and lavatory or lavatories, and such toilet room or rooms shall be separate and apart from the room or rooms where the process of production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, canning, selling, and distributing is conducted. The floors of such toilet room or rooms shall be of nonabsorbent material and shall be kept clean and sanitary. The lavatories and wash rooms shall be adjacent to the toilet rooms, or when the toilet is outside of the building the wash room shall be near the exit to the toilet. Lavatories and wash rooms for meat food products establishments shall be supplied with soap, running water and clean individual towels and shall be maintained in a clean and sanitary condition.

The floors of meat canning rooms, curing cellars, boning rooms, meat chopping rooms, meat boiling rooms or other rooms where water is used in connection with the operation, shall be of cement, or other impervious material, and shall be properly graded to sewer-connected drains.

The walls and ceilings of compartments in which edible products are prepared or stored shall be of smooth cement, enameled tile, enameled brick or other smooth, hard substance that can be kept clean and sanitary.

Tables and other equipments of such establishments must be made of smooth, hard material, so constructed that they can be kept clean and sanitary. When the tops of tables are made of wood, which must be hard wood, they shall be so constructed that they can be easily cleaned.

Rooms of meat food products establishments, used for purposes other than smoking, refrigerating or storing meat and meat food products, in which artificial illumination is required in the day time, or any portion, the floor of which is more than 5 feet below the level of the street or sidewalk or alley adjacent to such building, shall not be used for the preparation of meats unless a special permit shall be separately issued therefor by the commissioner of health, which permit may be issued for a limited time, and which may be revoked by the commissioner of health when the light and ventilation of such places is impaired on account of changes in the surrounding conditions or when such place is not conducted in a clean and sanitary manner. Such room or rooms must be adequately ventilated.

Signs prohibiting expectorating shall be posted throughout the establishment, and a sufficient number of cuspidors must be provided.

Pickling vats must be constructed of hard wood, cement or other smooth, hard substances that can be kept clean and sanitary. The inner surface of the same must be smooth and free from defects.

**SEC. 9. Sanitary methods of handling meat products.**—Meat and other foodstuffs except when in storage or refrigerator rooms shall not be placed directly on the floor, but must be placed on a rack or in a suitable container. All racks on which meat is laid or hung shall be made of smooth, hard material, constructed so that they can be removed for cleaning. Floor racks and the opening of boxes or containers must be at least 6 inches above the level of the floor.

All water and ice used on the premises shall be clean and uncontaminated.

All machinery, containers, and utensils must be cleaned at least once each day with hot water and soap or suitable washing powder, and shall be kept covered when not in use.

The workmen shall be required to wear while at work clean, washable outer clothing.

Meat that has fallen on the floor shall not be used for food products and shall be immediately condemned and tanked, unless such meat has been trimmed or cleaned sufficiently to remove all contamination.

No operative, employee, or other person shall expectorate on the utensils, apparatus, or on the floors or side walls of any building, room, basement, or cellar where the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storing, or sale of any food products is conducted. Operatives, employees, clerks, and all persons who handle the material from which food products are prepared or any finished food product, before beginning work, or after visiting toilet or toilets, shall wash their hands thoroughly in clean water.

It shall be unlawful for any employer to require, suffer, or permit any person who is affected with any contagious or venereal disease, or who is a carrier of diphtheria or typhoid infection, to work, or for any person so affected to work in a building, room, basement, inclosure, premises, or vehicle occupied or used for the production, preparation, manufacture, packing, storage, sale, distribution, or transportation of food.

No meat-food-products establishment shall be maintained in any building in which horses, mules, or cows are kept or stabled unless such plant is entirely separated by a tight wall from the portion of any such building in which horses, mules, or cows are kept or stabled. The immediate vicinity of all such establishments shall be kept free from the accumulation of rubbish, garbage, manure, or any other putrefying, decomposing, infectious, or bad-smelling substances.

SEC. 10. *Kind of meat to be used.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in any meat-food-products establishment, or bring into or keep in the same, with the intention of using, any carcasses or parts of carcasses of cattle (except carcasses or parts of carcasses of calves under the age of 10 weeks), sheep, swine, or goats, or any meat or meat-food products thereof, or casings, or stomachs thereof, unless the same have been inspected and passed and so marked or tagged, or the packages containing the same so marked or tagged by the proper authorities of the city of Chicago, or of the State of Illinois, or of the United States Government.

SEC. 11. *Use of unwholesome meat and meat-food products prohibited.*—It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to use in any meat-food-products establishment, or to bring into or keep in the same with the intention of using, or to sell, offer for sale, or have in his possession with the intention of selling, any meat or meat-food products which are unclean, unwholesome, putrid, decayed, poisoned, infected, or in any other manner rendered unsafe or unwholesome for human food.

For the purposes of this ordinance meat and meat food products shall be deemed unwholesome for human food if the same have been contaminated by flies, dust, dirt, or other foreign contamination; if they contain any poisonous or deleterious ingredients which may render such articles injurious to health; or if they contain the whole or part of any sausages or any canned meat or meat food products which have been on the market and are now worked over; or if the same are or have been submerged in brine which is unclean, sour, putrid, spoiled, or contaminated; or if the same contain any inedible lard or tallow, or the whole or part of any genital organs or udders; or if the same consist of the whole or part of any unborn or stillborn animals or the whole or part of animals too immature to produce wholesome meat.

SEC. 12. *Penalty.*—Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate any of the provisions of this article, or who shall neglect or refuse to comply with any of the requirements thereof, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100 for each offense.

**Buildings and Premises—Rubbish and Waste to be Removed Before Premises are Vacated. (Ord. Jan. 26, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. That article 1 of chapter XXXI of the Chicago Code of 1911, as subsequently amended, be and the same is hereby further amended by adding thereto a section to be known as section 1004a in words and figures as follows:

"1004a. It shall be the duty of every person or corporation occupying or controlling any lot, building, or structure of any kind or description whatsoever, or any portion thereof, to remove or cause to be removed therefrom before vacating the same, all garbage, ashes, miscellaneous waste, and manure as defined in this article; provided, that the contents of vessels covered in sections 995 and 996 of this article shall not be removed or disposed of except in accordance with the provisions of sections 997 to 999, both inclusive, of this article."

**Stables for Ten or More Horses—Location of. (Ord. June 22, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. That section 616 of the Chicago Code of 1911, as amended, be, and the same is hereby, further amended by changing paragraph (c) of said section so as to read as follows:

"(c) It shall hereafter be unlawful for any person, firm, or corporation to locate, build, construct, or maintain any building or structure for stabling or keeping of 10 or more horses within a distance of 200 feet from any school, church, hospital, public park, or public playground."

**Domestic Animals—Running at Large Prohibited. (Ord. June 29, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. That section 1967 of the Chicago Code of 1911 be, and the same is, hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"1967. *Animals not permitted to go loose.*—No person having the charge, custody, or control thereof shall permit any horse, mule, ass, ox, cow, goat, pig, or other like animal to go loose or at large in any of the public ways in the city; and the running at large within the limits of the city, except in inclosed places on private property, of poultry, chickens, hens, turkeys, ducks, geese, and other like fowl is hereby declared to be a common nuisance, and the same is hereby prohibited. Any person owning, in charge of, or having the custody or control of such animals or fowls that shall permit the same to run at large contrary to the provisions of this section shall be subject to a fine of not more than \$10 for each offense."

**Refuse, Ashes, and Manure—Dumping Without Permit Prohibited. (Ord. July 2, 1914.)**

SECTION 1. No person, firm, or corporation shall empty, dump, or deposit any ashes, soot, sand, dust, refuse, offal, rubbish, cinders, dirt, manure, street sweepings, or any other substance that may contain disease germs or subject to be carried by the wind, or any like substance that may decompose or become filthy, noxious, or unhealthful, upon any private property or upon any vacant lot or grounds within the limits of the city of Chicago, and the dumping of the same is hereby declared to be a nuisance. It shall be unlawful hereafter to dump any waste matter on private property unless the written consent of the owner or owners or their duly authorized agent shall first be obtained and filed with the commissioner of health, who may in his discretion, if satisfied that the dumping of same will not constitute a nuisance, issue a permit to the party or parties requesting the permission to so deposit waste materials. The depositing of any material allowed under said permit shall not authorize any person to dump any such material on private property above the street grade.

SEC. 2. Any violation of section 1 hereof shall subject the offender to a penalty of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.